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ANNUAL REPORT

— on —

THE HEALTH

of the

County Borough of Newport

FOR THE YEAR 1923,

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M., T.D.

NEWPORT, Mon. :
GEORGE BELL, 53 Commercial Street.



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1924

INDEX

(The Tables will be found at the end of the Report.)

	<i>Page</i>
Adulterations and Prosecutions	44 & 46
Allt-yr-yn Hospital	38; Tables 14, 15 & 16
Allt-yr-yn Hospital Expenses for 10 years ...	40; Table 16
Allt-yr-yn Hospital—Showing Admissions, Cases Discharged, and Deaths	Table 14
Ambulances	41
Anti-Diphtheritic Serum	34 & 39
Ante-Natal Hygiene	12
Area	3
Artificial Feeding of Infants	15
 Bacteriological Work	 40
Bakehouses	61; Tables 18, 23 & 24
Births	3 & 5; Tables 3, 7 & 8
 Cefn Hospital	 40
Census Statistics	53; Table 1
Centres, The	23; Table 5
Chicken Pox	36; Table 12
Clinic, The	18
Clothing of Infants	15
Common Lodging Houses	58; Tables 23 & 24
Comparative Statistics	Tables 7 & 8
Condemned Foods	59 & 60; Table 21a, b & c
Condensed Milk	48
Contagious Diseases	Table 12
Convalescent Home	18
Cowsheds	61; Tables 23 & 24
Cream	47
 Dairies	 61; Tables 23 & 24
Deaths	3, 6, 7, & 30; Tables 2, 3, 4, 7 & 8
Density	3; Table 1
Diarrhoeal Diseases	8 & 31; Tables 2 & 7
Dilapidated Houses	53 & 57
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	33 & 39; Tables 2, 7 & 10
Disinfection	32
Drainage Work	55
Dressmaking for Mothers	26
Dummy-teats	15
Dwelling Houses	3 & 52; Table 1
 Elementary Schools and Infectious Diseases... ..	 Tables 12 & 13
Expectant Mothers	12

Factories, Workshops and Work places	56 & 58; Tables 18, 19, 20, 23 & 24
Feeding Bottles	15
Female Health Visitors	2 & 13
Fly Campaign	49
Flushing Cisterns	55 & 57
Food and Drugs Acts	41 to 48
Food Inspection	58 & 59; Table 21
Health Committee	1
Health Visitors	2 & 13
House Refuse Collection	55
Housing, &c.	52 & 57
Housing Committee	1
Hospital Removals, Percentage of	Table 15
Hospitals	38 & 40; Tables 2, 10 & 14
Illegitimacy	5 & 8
Infantile Mortality	3, 6, 7 & 14; Tables 3, 4, 7 & 8
Infant Feeding	14
Infectious Diseases, Analysis of	Tables 10, 12 & 13
Infectious Diseases Hospitals	38 & 40; Tables 2, 10 & 14
Infectious Diseases, Notifications of	11 & 32; Tables 10, 11, 12 & 13
Infectious Diseases Notifications and Deaths, Chart of	63
Infectious Diseases and Registered Premises... ..	Table 19
Influenza	Tables 2, 7 & 10
Inhabited Houses	Table 1
Insanitary Property	53 & 57
Inspection, General	Tables 23 & 24
Margarine Act	48
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	1
Maternity and Child Welfare Work... ..	5 & 29; Table 5
Maternity Hospital	19
Measles	32; Tables 2, 7, 10 & 13
Meat Inspection	55 & 59; Table 21
Medical Examinations	Table 5
Meteorological Data	Table 22
Midwives, Supervision of	9 to 12
Milk	41, 44, 46 to 48
Milk and Cream Regulations	41 & 47
Milk for Necessitous Mothers	Table 6
Milk Stores	61; Tables 23 & 24
Mothercraft, Classes in Schools	29
Mortuary, Public	41
Mumps	Table 12
Necessitous Cases	Table 6
New Buildings	52; Table 1
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	Table 12 & 13
Non-residents, Deaths of	30; Tables 2 & 3
Notification of Births Act, 1907	5
Nuisances Discovered	Tables 18, 20, 23 & 24

Outworkers	...	...	...	...	56; Tables 18 & 20
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	16; Table 10
Occupation of Inhabitants	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	53 & 54
Playrooms	...	...	...	...	27
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	Tables 2 & 10
Population	...	...	...	...	3 & 4; Tables 1, & 3
Pregnancy and Parturition, Diseases of	...	...	...	...	9
Preservatives in Foods	...	...	...	...	41 to 44
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	61
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	44 & 46
Public Institutions—Deaths	...	...	...	...	30; Tables 2 & 7
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	9; Table 10
Rat and Mice Act, Administration of	...	...	...	...	50
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	55
Registered Premises	...	...	...	...	Tables 18, 19, 20, 23 & 24
Reservoirs	...	...	...	...	52
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	Tables 2 & 8
Rest Home for Mothers	...	...	...	...	18
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	33 & 39; Tables 2, 7 & 10
Scavenging	...	...	...	...	55
Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	58; Tables 23 & 24
Sewerage	...	...	...	...	55
Sick, Transport of	...	...	...	...	41
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	61; Table 23
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	32 & 36
Do. Hospital	...	...	...	...	40
Stables	...	...	...	...	57
Staff	...	...	...	...	2 & 13
Still Births	...	...	...	...	6 & 10
Sublet Houses	...	...	...	...	55 & 58
Systematic House Inspection	...	...	...	...	53 & 54; Table 23
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	34; Tables 2, 4, 8, 10 & 11
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	39; Tables 2, 7 & 10
Uncertificated Midwives	...	...	...	...	11
Vaccination Statistics	...	...	...	...	31; Table 9
Vans and Tents	...	...	...	...	55
Venereal Diseases Committee	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Work	...	...	...	...	37; Table 17
Vital and Mortal Statistics	...	...	...	...	3, 5, 6, 8, 14 & 30; Tables 2, 3 & 7
Wards and Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	Tables 2 8 & 10
Ward Statistics	...	...	...	...	4, 10 & 30; Tables 2, 8 & 10
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	52
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	32; Tables 2, 7, & 12
Workshops	...	...	...	...	56 & 58; Tables 18, 19, 20, 23 & 24
Zymotic Mortality	...	...	...	...	3 & 31; Tables 2 7 & 8

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR W. EVANS, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman :—

ALDERMAN COLONEL W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

THE MAYOR (Coun. E. Davies, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR QUICK
ALDERMAN MCGINN	„ W. H. B. WILLIAMS
COUNCILLOR LLOYD DAVIES	„ VINCENT
„ PARFITT	„ JOHNSON
„ LEWIS	„ CROWTHER
„ WRIGHT	„ UZZELL
„ W. A. LINTON	„ BOOTS
„ D. J. EVANS	„ THOMAS
„ A. T. W. JAMES	

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR W. EVANS, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :—

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Co-opted Members :—

MRS. H. E. BARRETT	MRS. E. JOYCE
„ S. J. SUTHERLAND	„ N. PADGET
„ BONN JONES	„ E. WRING
MRS. P. WRIGHT.	

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR PARFITT.

Deputy Chairman :—

COUNCILLOR W. E. ROBERTSON.

THE MAYOR (Coun. E. Davies, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR A. JONES
COUNCILLOR W. EVANS	„ CLISSITT
„ LEWIS	„ A. T. W. JAMES
„ WRIGHT	„ QUICK
„ LINTON	„ GRIFFITHS
„ E. A. CHARLES	„ W. H. B. WILLIAMS
„ C. F. WILLIAMS	„ JOHNSON

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman:—COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON.

Representing the Corporation:—

THE MAYOR (Comm. E. DAVIES)

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS COUNCILLOR LEWIS

„ MCGINN „ D. J. EVANS

„ W. GRAHAM WHITE „ A. JONES

Representing the Medical Profession:—

SIR A. GARROD THOMAS DR. S. HAMILTON

DR. JONES GREER.

Representing Social Workers:—

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON D. H. GRIFFITHS

REV. FATHER D. HICKEY. REV. E. WALDRON SKINNER

REV. THOS. WRIGHT (Seamen).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:—

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M. (T.D.)

Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.)

Mrs M. A. BENNER, M.B., Ch.B.

Secretary Maternity and Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases Committees:—

PERCY E. JONES.

Urban Sanitary Inspector:—

SPENCER E. JONES, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Assistant Inspectors:—

HERBERT SMITH, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

W. CHARLES „ „ „ „

W. POWELL „ „ „ „

E. J. DAVIES „ „ „ „

Health Visitors:—

Miss W. K. WILLEY, Cert. R.S.I., L.O.S.

Miss M. TAYLOR

Miss FRENCH*

„ B. E. M. C. EVANS*

„ G. A. HARRIS*

„ A. J. BURTON, Cert. R.S.I.

„ G. I. WALDRON*

* Certified Midwife (by Exam.)

Clerks:—

CHIEF AND STATISTICAL—PERCY E. JONES.

2nd CLERK & LAB. ASST.—W. H. M. JONES.

3rd E. de LLOYD

4th W. J. CROKER

5th W. H. MORRIS

6th L. H. HARPER

7th W. H. NOCK.

FEMALE ASSISTANTS (M. & C.W.)—

Miss M. A. LOWATER,

Miss H. H. WALDRON,

Miss I. NIXON.

House Disinfectors, Etc.

F. J. KEYS.

H. SMITH.

ALLT-YR-YN ISOLATION HOSPITAL—*Matron*: Miss GRICE.

CEFN (SMALL POX) HOSPITAL—*Caretaker*: A. E. WALKER.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR 1922 and 1923.

Area of Borough (Land and Inland Water) ...				5,020 acres		
				(including 589 acres covered with water)		
				1922.		1923.
Population (Registrar General's estimates) ...	94,880	...			...	95,490
Density ... (persons per acre) ...	18.9	...			...	19.0
Dwelling Houses (estimated) ...	15,647	...			...	15,850
Average number of occupants per inhabited house ...				6.0	...	5.98
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down) ...				201	...	203
Births (nett) ...	No.	2,104	...		...	2,102
	Rate	22.18	...		...	22.01
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents)	No.	1,194.	...		...	1,020
	Rate	12.58	...		...	10.68
Infant Deaths (Do.)	No.	134	...		...	136
	Rate per 1,000 Births	63.7	...		...	64.7
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) ...				3.03	per 1,000 per annum	2.42
Death Rate from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases				.56	do.	.96

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1923. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION.

The Estimated population of the Borough in June, 1923, was 95,490. The births during the year exceeded the deaths by 1,082, compared with 910 during 1922.

Further information *re* population, including the population in each Ward, density per acre, and average number of inhabitants per Ward, will be found in Table 1. Tredegar Ward had the highest density (102.6), whilst Alexandra Ward had the highest average number of inhabitants per house (7.9); Tredegar being the next with 7.6, and Maindee and St. Julian lowest with 5.06 and 5.02 respectively.

The Physical Features and General Character of the District have been referred to in previous reports.

CHIEF OCCUPATION OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel works (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, and Flour mills.

A considerable number of coal miners working in the neighbouring coalfields live in the town.

The effects of local occupations upon health are those associated with working in hot atmospheres combined with severe muscular efforts in rolling mills, etc.

BIRTHS.

The nett number of births registered in the Borough during 1923 was 2,102 (1,056 boys and 1,046 girls), and the birth rate was 22.01 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 24.05 during the five years 1913-17, and with 23.70 during the quinquennial period 1918-22. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1923 was 19.7, and in the 105 Great Towns 20.4. The Newport figures for the last seven years are as follows :—

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED				ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS	
	Males	Females	Total	Rate	Number	% of Total Births.
1917	982	856	1784	19.35	59	3.3
1918	946	890	1836	20.11	80	4.3
1919	1058	953	2011	22.12	77	3.8
1920	1328	1297	2625	28.93	75	2.8
1921	1197	1165	2362	25.21	61	2.6
1922	1097	1007	2104	22.18	70	3.3
1923	1056	1046	2102	22.01	64	3.0

The illegitimate births have been somewhat higher than they were pre-war (3.6 in 1913, 2.2 in 1914, and 2.4 in 1915); the 1923 figures show a decrease over the previous year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1923 was 2,124. All but 33 were duly "notified," *i.e.*, 98.5 per cent. This high percentage has been secured without a single

prosecution for breaches of the Act. The still births notified numbered 89, plus 23 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1917-1923 are as follows :—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Births Notified and Registered ...	1688	1732	1990	2595	2331	2078	2090
„ Registered but not Notified ...	65	49	41	85	60	49	33
„ Notified but not Registered ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total Live Births ...	1754	1781	2031	2681	2391	2127	2124
Still Births Notified ...	85	47	99	96	90	106	89
Miscarriages ...	7	7	10	8	3	4	23
Twin Births (No of Children) ...	52	58	58	71*	39*	48	40

(*plus 3 Triplets)

The live births notified by midwives were 1838 ; by doctors, parents and others 252.

INFANT MORTALITY.

136 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 64.7 per 1,000 births, compared with 63.7 in 1922, and with 78.5 and 92.1 during the past 5 years and 10 years, respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1923 was 69, and in the 105 Great Towns 72. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table given below.

The 1922 Annual Report included a chart which showed graphically the enormous decrease in the Infantile death rate in Newport during the last 20 years. In 1904 it was 152.9, since then it has steadily decreased to 63.7 in 1922.

A decreasing death rate means a decreasing sickness rate, and a healthier infancy. These results should stimulate Local Authorities to concentrate their efforts on Pre-natal, Natal and Infancy problems in order to ensure a healthier childhood. Prevention is better and cheaper than cure at all times, especially in the early stages of life.

Causes of deaths of Infants from various groups of diseases.
Table shows percentage to total Infant Deaths.

	Average 5 years 1908—1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	1.8	11.9	2.3	7.6	3.7	9.0	1.9	6.4	4.6	9.0	15.4
Diarrhoeal Diseases...	14.5	19.5	10.8	13.9	9.0	6.9	6.0	9.3	10.3	14.8	6.0	12.5
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	29.0	34.3	29.4	23.6	32.7	37.5	31.9	38.5	33.0	34.9	37.3	33.8
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	7.4	4.1	3.7	8.0	8.1	6.0	8.7	4.9	5.1	9.0	9.5
Tuberculous Diseases	2.5	3.3	1.1	4.1	3.3	1.2	...	.6	...	1.5	2.2	.7
Convulsions ...	13.6	11.0	13.4	14.8	14.2	9.4	10.2	8.7	12.8	8.7	6.0	4.4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	10.0	20.1	24.0	10.4	15.6	26.5	19.2	19.7	17.0	20.9	18.4
Veneral Diseases ...	1.2	.7	.7	.9	1.4	.6	.6	.6	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.5
All Other Causes ...	9.9	11.8	8.2	12.6	13.2	16.9	9.6	12.4	10.3	11.3	8.2	3.7
Inquests ...	7.2	6.2	4.8	5.1	6.1	4.4	4.2	3.1	2.5	4.6	3.0	1.5
Uncertified Deaths...	.9	1.1	.7	.5	.5	1.2	1.2	1.9	.5	...	...	...

The death rate from Diarrhoeal diseases fluctuates from year to year. During the hot and comparatively dry Summer of 1921, the deaths were higher than they have been during the last 10 years. During 1923 the Diarrhoea death rate was above the average for the last 10 years. As a matter of fact only 2 of the 10 deaths from Diarrhoea (including non-residents) occurred during July, August and September, 4 of the 10 deaths occurred at the Workhouse Infirmary.

The proportion of deaths from Prematurity and Wasting diseases to total deaths among Infants has shown no signs of improvement. In fact the figures for 1923 were higher than the average, and they point to the necessity for further work in educating the expectant mothers.

Mortality among illegitimate children.—Of the 64 infants born out of wedlock, 12 died. The death rate was 187.5 per 1,000 of such births, compared with 114.3 in 1922, 163.9 in 1921, 120 in 1920, 116.8 in 1919, 87.5 in 1918, 152.5 in 1917, and 356.1 in 1916. The causes of death in 1923 were as follows:—Diarrhoea, 2; Marasmus and Debility, 3; Premature Birth, 2; Convulsions, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Measles 1; and Syphilis, 1.

The early separation of the mother from the child and the cessation of breast feeding are largely responsible for the excessive mortality among such infants. Reference was made in the 1921 Report to the establishment of the Home for Unmarried Mothers at Nantyderry as a step in the right direction, not only in the interests of the child, but also on account of its beneficial effects upon the mothers utilising the Institution. I understand that one Newport case was admitted to this Home during 1923.

AGE AT DEATH.

There has been a decided improvement in the death rate during the first month of life, for during 1923, 26.2 per 1,000 births died before the age of 1 month had been reached compared with 38.3 during the previous 10 years, but there has been a greater improvement from 1 to 12 months of age; for instance, the death rate 9 to 12 months in 1923 was 8.1, compared with an average of 11.6 during the previous 10 years. Between 3 and 6 months there was a still greater improvement during 1923.

These figures point to improved hygiene during infancy. The deaths during the first week of life depend largely upon the Ante-Natal conditions, and those at child birth.

More satisfactory arrangements for the care of lying-in mothers are also necessary.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

8 mothers died from " Diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition," *i.e.*, 3.75 per 1,000 births, 2 of these were due to Puerperal Fever. 8 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, and although 6 recovered, an unusually large proportion the disease generally leads to more or less chronic invalidity.

5 cases occurred among those primarily under the charge of midwives, but in 1 of these a doctor was called in at the birth owing to abnormality in labour.

Deplorable conditions of overcrowding exist in a large number of houses in which births occur. These conditions deprive mothers of that privacy which is due to them, and they must also seriously affect their chances of a normal recovery.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

There were 41 on the Register during 1923. 10 gave up practice in the town and 14 new names were added.

The births, including abortions, etc., attended by midwives alone were 974, or 43.5 per cent. of total births, compared with 45.3 in 1922, 42 in 1921, 42.3 in 1920, 54.5 in 1914, and 65.2 in 1909. The proportion of such cases has gradually diminished since 1909.

The gross live births during 1923 were 2,124, there were in addition 89 still births, and 23 miscarriages were reported. 1,832 births were attended by registered midwives, but in 395 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged, and in 463 cases doctors were sent for. The average number of cases per midwife was 54.5. Only 5 midwives in private practice attended over a 100 cases each, and only 7 others attended over 50 each. It will be seen that there is no scarcity in respect to the number of midwives in the town. There were 33 trained and 8 untrained midwives in practice in 1923. 16 midwives were wholly dependent upon their practice for a living; 17 were partly dependent, and 8 were non-dependent.

Medical help was sent for by midwives as follows :—

	Cases
For the mother—before labour ...	13
For the mother—during labour ...	274
For the mother—during puerperium...	43
	<hr/>
For the child	330
	133
	<hr/>
Total	463 cases
	<hr/>

A greater supervision of their patients by midwives during pregnancy is very necessary. The fact that they sent for medical men in only 13 cases before labour—4 of which were miscarriages—points to lack of close supervision during the months of pregnancy, when much can be done to obviate the accidents and complications of labour.

The fees paid to midwives should be sufficient to provide for such supervision.

BREACHES OF THE C.M.B. RULES.

10 breaches of the above rules were discovered; they were:—

Failing to forward record of advising Medical help	...	3
Failing to advise Medical help (for mother)	...	1
Failing to notify intention to Practise	...	1
Negligence (not attending when engaged to do so)	...	2
Delay in sending records	...	1
Records not properly filled up	...	2

Four midwives were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.

There was a decided improvement in the Midwives' Register books compared with previous years.

162 visits were paid to midwives by Miss Willey, the Inspector of Midwives, and to the homes of midwives.

Monthly meetings of midwives were held throughout the year for the purpose of giving lectures or discussing matters of interest, and improved methods of practice, and the importance of the supervision of the expectant mother, especially in reference to the co-operation of the midwife with the Maternity and Child Welfare work of the Corporation.

NOTIFICATION OF STILL BIRTHS.

89 still births occurred—which gives a proportion of 4.23 per 100 live births, compared with 4.37 the average for the previous 10 years, and with 5.04 in 1922, 3.77 in 1921, 3.66 in 1920, 5.0 in 1919, 2.6 in 1918, 4.8 in 1917, 4.1 in 1916, 4.6 in 1915, 5.7 in 1914, 4.5 in 1913, 4.4 in 1912 and 4.9 in 1911. Among Cases where a midwife only was in attendance the percentage of still births was 25.

The supervision which has been exercised over the methods of practice of the midwives in the town for many years has undoubtedly greatly improved the maternity work in the town generally.

Enquiries made at the Cemeteries *re* number of still born babies buried during the year shewed that there were 87 buried.

STILL BIRTHS WARD STATISTICS DURING THE YEARS 1910-1919 & 1923.

The latter are in brackets. Alexandra, 4.0 (2.8); Caerau 2.5 (4.2); Central, 4.2 (5.1); Crindau, 5.9 (3.8); St. Julians, 4.9 (3.6); Lliswerry, 4.04 (5.7); Maindee, 4.2 (5.1); Tredegar, 4.6 (3.6); St. Woollos, 4.7 (4.6); Victoria 5.0 (4.4)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MIDWIVES' HOMES OR PRACTICE.

No cases occurred in Midwives' homes.

The cases occurring in Midwives' practice were:—Puerperal Fever, 5; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 8; Inflamed Eyes, 32; and Pemphigus, 0. Every precaution was taken to prevent spread of infection.

UNCERTIFICATED MIDWIVES.

An important case was decided in the King's Bench Division—High Court. April, 1923, in reference to the practice of an Uncertified Midwife. This decision, a copy of which is printed below, was forwarded to local medical practitioners and midwives for their information.

April 24th, 1923.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

King's Bench Division.

(Coram Lord Hewart, C.J., Shearman and Branson, J.J.)

DAVIS v.

Midwives—Uncertificated Midwife—Acting under "direction" of qualified medical practitioner—Actual supervision of medical practitioner—Midwives Act, 1902 (2 Edw. VII., c. 17), Section 1, Sub-Section 2.

Case stated by justices upon their dismissal of an information preferred by the appellant, an officer of the county of Devon, against the respondent, a midwife who had previously been certificated, but had ceased to be certificated in Dec., 1920, charging that she, not being certified under the Midwives' Act, 1902, unlawfully did habitually and for gain, attend women in childbirth, otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, contrary to Section 1, Sub-Section (2.)

It was proved that five expectant mothers had engaged the defendant to act as midwife at their several confinements, and paid her fees, and she attended and delivered the patients at dates between May 5, and July 3, 1922. No medical practitioner was present in any of the cases. There was no emergency. In every case as soon as the respondent was engaged a qualified medical practitioner was also retained. These gentlemen paid professional visits to the patients subsequently to the confinement, but not before. The respondent contended that she had put herself under the direction of qualified medical practitioners and that the case should be dismissed. The three medical men concerned, two of them in two cases each, and one in one, were examined for the defence. Each of them stated that the respondent was acting under his direction, that she was a capable woman and to be trusted, and that no instructions had been given in any case, or were necessary. In no case was any professional inquiry made. In straightforward cases examination was never made. The appellant's contention was that "under the direction" in the Sub-Section meant that in every case actual instructions suitable to the case should be given by the medical man. On the facts the justices were of opinion that the respondent had acted "under the direction" of qualified medical men, inasmuch as she had acted under their general direction, including implied authority to effect delivery, and that specific directions were not required. They accordingly dismissed the information.

The Court held that the justices were not entitled to find that the respondent had attended the patients under the "direction" of a qualified medical practitioner within the meaning of Section 1, Sub-Section (2) of the Act. The Act no doubt abstained from expressly defining the word "direction," but it was clear that before the Court could find that a person in the position of the respondent had acted under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner there must be materials from which it could draw the inference that there had been a real and not a mere nominal direction. The Act required not only that the medical man should make himself personally responsible for the case, but that he should make himself personally acquainted with its particular features. In the cases in question that requirement of the Act had not been complied with.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by Expectant Mothers and Midwives. No less than 467 Expectant Mothers were under the observation of the Staff. During 1919 and 1918 the figures were 395 and 346, respectively, and in 1922—428.

These expectant mothers were distributed among the districts served by the Centres as follows: Crindau 62, Central 119, Alexandra 92, Maindee 91, Lliswerry 103.

This work has not received due attention in the training of the Midwife so far. There is room for great improvement in this direction.

195 Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. 507 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres includes attendances at lectures, personal talks, medical advice, and instruction in infant hygiene generally.

29 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with milk for varying periods according to their circumstances.

MATERNITY WELFARE.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 12 births occurred there, of which 5 were still born.

There are also five private Maternity Homes in the town. A few births also took place at the residences of midwives. 141 births occurred at Public Institutions, including Wooloston House and in private Maternity Homes. In all 63 per cent. of all births took place at Institutions, etc. Lying-in homes should be registered by the Local Authority, and be subject to inspection.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of maternity cases at the Caerau Maternity Home on the recommendation of your officials. The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. Only nine Corporation patients were admitted into the Maternity Home during the year.

MATERNITY BENEFIT.

There should be control over the expenditure of this money by parents so as to ensure better conditions during the lying-in period. It has been reported in the Medical Journals that Maternity Benefit has failed in Australia completely and unquestionably in reducing the dangers of child birth to mother and infant, and that the £750,000 given in this way is misused.

This raises the question of applying it with better advantage for the benefit of those really needing medical and nursing assistance, by allocating a certain proportion of the money to Local Authorities for the provision of Hospital beds, etc., for maternity cases.

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted in 1923 to £107 2s. 0d. for 59 patients. 23 of these cases were necessitous; the amount recovered from the other cases by the Borough Treasurer was £2 18s. 6d. The fees paid to doctors for emergency cases under Section 14 of the Midwives' Act of 1918 is rapidly increasing.

In addition to Dr. Benner, there are 5 Health Visitors and 1 Clinic Nurse. There are also 3 whole time lay assistants at the Clinic, Office, and Centres; and 1 part-time play-room assistant at the latter.

The work at the Clinic is dealt with in Dr. Benner's Report.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

MOTHERS				CHILDREN			
		Visits & Re-visits				Visits & Re-visits	
		1923	1922			1923	1922
To—				To—			
Centre Mothers	...	149	212	Centre Infants	...	115	138
Other Mothers	...	262	205	Other	...	5206	5086
Centre Expectant Mothers	...	134	487	Centre Children 1-5 yrs.	...	225	252
Other do.	...	373	141	Other	...	3064	2664
				Infectious Diseases, etc.		2452	365
Total	...	918	1045	Total	...	11062	8505

	1923.	1922.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out)	1 290	1,121
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits	13,270	10,671

There has been a steady increase in the number of visits to children 1—5 years of age. Including children visited at their homes and those kept under observation at the Centres, 3,289 of such children received attention, 924 of these were medically examined at the Clinic and Centres, compared with 725 during 1922. The total Medical Examinations at the Centres and Clinic were 6,066, which amounts to an average of 116 per week.

CRECHES.

There are no such institutions in Newport now.

INFANT FEEDING.

2,118 infants were visited during 1923 out of a total of 2,213 births (including Still births).

The results of the usual enquiries in respect to methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows.

	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
				per cent.	cent.			
Breast milk only—per cent	8.73	88.5	86.1	81.8	84.2	83.3	86.9	89.4
Breast milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk...	3.9	3.1	4.1	6.1	5.7	6.8	6.8	2.9
'Wholly or partly Breast Food	91.2	91.6	90.2	87.9	89.9	90.1	93.7	92.3
Artificial Food only ...	7.3	6.6	8.	9.9	9.5	9.1	6.3	7.6
Too weak to take nourish- ment	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	.6	.9		

INFANT MORTALITY AND INFANT FEEDING.

Enquiries were made in reference to 103 deaths under 6 months of age:

In 12 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained, and in 28 others the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

DEATH RATES UNDER 6 MONTHS OF AGE (per 1,000 births per 6 months).

Year	Breast Fed only.		Artificially Fed only.	
	No.	Death Rate. per 1,000	No.	Death Rate per 1,000
1912	76	82.2 or 1 in 12	49	288.0 or 1 in 3.3
1913	49	55.9 or 1 in 18	68	296.9 or 1 in 3.3
1914	65	77.8 or 1 in 13	59	235.0 or 1 in 4
1915	61	83.5 or 1 in 12	43	141.9 or 1 in 7
1916	58	80.3 or 1 in 12	29	128.2 or 1 in 7.8
1917	33	65.4 or 1 in 15	17	79.4 or 1 in 13
1918	34	56.8 or 1 in 18	26	130.6 or 1 in 7.6
1919	45	70.2 or 1 in 14	20	78.1 or 1 in 13
1920	56	65.8 or 1 in 15	26	75.5 or 1 in 13
1921	41	55.6 or 1 in 18	47	200.1 or 1 in 5
1922	34	49.7 or 1 in 20	14	51.4 or 1 in 19
1923	30	46.9 or 1 in 21	24	78.0 or 1 in 13

The total infantile rate under six months per 1,000 births per six months was 98, compared with 92.2 in 1922, 124.5 in 1921, 118.8 in 1920, 128.3 in 1919, 138.3 in 1918, 123.7 in 1917, and 155.8 in 1916.

The analysis of Enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,722 infants showed that 60.8 per cent. of them were still breast fed compared with 72.2 per cent., 64.7 per cent., 65.2 per cent., 63.7 per cent., 64.9 per cent. 62.4 per cent. and 65.0 per cent. during the years 1916-1922, respectively.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING.

The reasons given for the artificial feeding of infants at the time of the first visit were as follows:—

On Doctor's advice, 20; Insufficient or no Milk, 61; Ill-health of Mother, 27; Breast trouble, 10; Death of Mother, 5; Illegitimacy, 9; "Baby too weak to suck," 3; Cleft palate etc., 4; No desire to breast feed, 7; other causes, 3. Total, 149.

BOTTLES USED.

Information was obtained at the end of 6 months in 660 cases as to the type of feeding bottles used for artificial feeding. The results were as follows—Boatshaped bottles, 580 (88 per cent.); Long tube bottles, 8 (1.2 per cent.); Spoon or Cup, 58 (8.7 per cent.)

Persistent education of mothers in reference to the dangers of the long tube bottles has given very encouraging results. The Health Visitors are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in this direction. Many lives have been thus saved.

DUMMY TEATS.

659 of the 1722 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. There is still no improvement—in fact it would appear from the information obtained annually that this evil practice is increasing in spite of all efforts of the Health Visitors to persuade mothers to desist from the practice.

CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 2,118 infants with the following results:—

	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
Flannel and Calico	60.3 %	53 %	57 %	49.5 %
Flannel and Flannelette	1.8 %	1.7 %	2.2 %	2.6 %
Flannel, Calico and Flannelette	32.9 %	33.7 %	33.9 %	43.1 %
Flannelette and Calico	3.9 %	5.4 %	3.2 %	3.9 %
Flannelette	.1 %	2.0 %	.7 %	.5 %
Calico	.1 %	.0 %	1.2 %	.1 %
Cotton Wool	.1 %	.0 %	.0 %	.4 %
Flannel only	.7 %	1.2 %	1.0 %	— %

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

54 cases were visited by the Health Visitors. Only 11 of these were notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 36 of the cases were of a mild character, whilst 18 were severe with profuse discharge. 17 of the cases received no medical treatment. All of the cases were followed up until they recovered.

Enquiries were made later for evidence of permanent injury. Two cases had small ulcers on one eye, 5 cases still had slight discharge (at end of year). In 1 case one eye was "weak."

Midwives' Cases—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Doctor called in before 10 days...	11	21	18	16	15
Doctor called in after Midwife left	5	5	4	5	5
No Medical Treatment ...	10	15	11	15	17
Total Midwives' Cases ...	36	41	33	36	37
Doctor's Cases (engaged for Confinement) ...	10	13	30	14	17
Total Cases ...	46	54	63	50	54

9 of the severe cases attended the Royal Gwent Hospital for treatment (4 of them as In-Patients). 28 of the other cases were treated by their own medical Attendants.

The cases notified per 1,000 births were 5.2.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers if necessary, into Alltyn Hospital, where the cases cannot be successfully treated otherwise, as 25 per cent. of the cases of Blindness in the past have been attributed to infection of the infants eyes by Gonorrhoea.

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some authorities of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted, serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

The conditions under which a large number of the childbirths still take place, owing to the appalling conditions of overcrowding in town, must be demoralising in their effects upon mothers and upon their families. They often lack the very elements of decency and must cause very serious worry and anxiety to the patients in their time of travail.

Extension of this work in the following directions is very desirable :—

- i. More satisfactory arrangements for the prevention of still births and diseased infancy by providing more private facilities for the treatment of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea in expectant mothers, etc.
- ii. There is undoubtedly need for Home Helps in a large number of cases during the lying-in period, and even before that in some cases of ill-health.
- iii. Better training of Midwives in Ante-Natal Hygiene.
- iv. Dental Assistance for mothers and young children.
- v. Observation beds for infants and young children—especially those suffering from defective nutrition and Epidemic Diarrhoea.
- vi. Extension of the work of the periodical visitation and supervision of children up to School age. For this work further medical assistance is necessary.
- vii. Extension of the work of Home Nursing during periods of excessive sickness.
- viii. Maternity Beds for complicated cases.
- ix. Arrangements for the treatment of deformities among infants 0-5 years such as Congenital Defects and the Sequelae of Infantile Paralysis, etc.

The Royal Gwent Hospital have admitted several complicated cases of labour for surgical treatment, including Caesarian section, which resulted no doubt in the saving of both mother and child in some cases. Septic puerperal cases were also admitted. Special and immediate attention has also been given to several infants requiring Hospital treatment. The thanks of the M. & C.W. Committee are due to the Hospital Authorities for their valuable assistance in this direction.

It is a pleasing duty to again express thanks to the lady voluntary helpers who have rendered such self-sacrificing and valuable services at the Centres. Such work helps to maintain a "human touch" in the official work which would be lacking if the work were confined to the routine cast-iron system of work—so beloved in some official circles.

Thanks are also due to Dr. Benner and the Staff generally for the work done and more especially for the high tone which has been manifested in their work.

**Report for year 1923 by
Dr. MINNA A. BENNER, Medical Officer,
Maternity and Child Welfare, Newport.**

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE,
NEWPORT, MON.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Clinic, 10 Clytha Park Road for 7 years has been the medical headquarters of the M. and C.W. Movement. We are working in unison with the Health Department staff, and with the nursing and other services of the town. Since the Milk Orders Act, 1918, dried milk and medicated foods have been sold in large quantities, but every dieting case, whether child or adult, is under medical supervision. A large number of naturally fed children are now brought to the Clinic. Your system of gifts of milk, and milk foods to mothers when indicated has been of infinite advantage to many—those who are helped become pioneer workers in the movement, they bring their neighbours and others for advice and treatment. Help given at the psychological moment has a long striking power.

SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

Only two Subscribers' notes were received this year for the Rest Home, formerly 12 or 16 notes were sent for our patients. The Committee again granted £20, which provided 19 notes, and enabled eleven mothers to enjoy a wonderful holiday at Southerndown. Ten patients stayed there for 2 weeks, one remained for a week. Two nervous cases were restored to health, nine others were greatly benefited. There is a long waiting list for 1924. This excellent charity needs more public support.

CAERAU NURSING HOME.

During the year, nine patients were sent to Maternity Homes—three to Bryngwyn, and six to Caerau Nursing Home. Arrangements made for three cases had to be cancelled, their domestic difficulties could not be overcome—no home help available. The babies were registered at the Clinic when a fortnight old.

UN-MARRIED MOTHERS.

A number of girl mothers have attended during the year. In many cases milk has been given to the babies for long periods. A mother's apathy or indifference soon changes to a real interest in her infant's progress. We have been able to draft some of these cases into the Centres, where the problem of the baby's future is shelved, for a space, in the presence of so many other babies, and in an atmosphere of friendly helpfulness. Only one patient was sent to Nantyderry Home, for un-married mothers during 1923.

THE GUILD OF HELP.

The kindness and generosity of the Guild of Help continues. Many of our most distressful cases have had clothing, boots, or grocery tickets. One patient who had been to the Royal Gwent Hospital, for defective vision, could not afford the much needed spectacles, these were supplied by the Guild of Help, and cost them two guineas.

GIFTS TO CLINIC.

Parcels of clothing are frequently brought to the Clinic, and are soon distributed. We had a gift last summer of a large perambulator, it has been in constant use, and is suitable for twins—twin boys are now in possession; their mother is to pay 1/- a month for use of the vehicle. It is proposed to use this money for renovations or upkeep. At present renovations have cost 13/-, money received 2/-.

During the year, 2,014 individuals were examined in the Clinic, 734 mothers, 792 infants, 578 children. The 734 mothers includes 150 expectants, ante-natal attendances 323, also 437 nursing mothers—attendances 699—other mothers 147, attendances 309.

Table 1 shows affections of 373 infants—792 babies were examined and 419 were healthy. The record for the 578 older children is not so good. The toddlers are too often neglected in the crowded home. I find that one in five of children nearing school age have defects which should have had earlier attention—defective teeth, tonsils and adenoïds, malnutrition, and rickets, more examinations of so called normal children is clearly indicated.

During the year 792 infants were brought up for medical inspection. I am glad to say that more than half of the babies were quite healthy. A number required help with dieting. In 84 cases the nutrition was above normal, 373 infants shared the affections shown in the following table,

Table I.

				Infants.	
Affections.					
Skin ...	{	Malnutrition ...	...	16	16
		Miliaria ...	...	1	
		Urticaria ...	...	2	
		Herpes ...	...	1	
		Dermatitis ...	...	10	
		Eczema ...	...	8	
		Impetigo ...	...	3	
Eye ...	{	Sores ...	...	20	45
		Conjunctivis ...	...	8	
		Ophthalmia ...	...	2	
		Squint ...	...	1	
Ear ...	{	Belpharitis ...	...	2	13
		Otorrhoea ...	...	—
Glands	{	Eczema Aurium ...	...	2	2
		Adenitis ...	...	2	2
Heart ...	{	Organic ...	...	3	
		Functional ...	...	6	
		Anaemia ...	...	1	10
Lungs ...	{	Bronchitis ...	...	21	
		Broncho-Pneumonia ...	...	8	
		Bronchial Catarrh ...	...	33	62
		Marasmus ...	...	6	6
Gastro Intestinal	{	Stomatitis ...	...	8	
		Enteritis ...	...	11	
		Pyloric Vomiting ...	...	3	
		Flatulence ...	...	2	
		Jaundice ...	...	4	
		Gastritis ...	...	7	
Infections	{	Constipation ...	...	32	67
		Whooping Cough ...	...	7	7
		Chicken Pox ...	...	—	—
		Phimosis ...	...	36	36
Other Affections or Defects	{	Hernia ...	...	58	58
		Others ...	...	49	49
				373	373

The following tables illustrate the continued growth of the work, the comparison is made with numbers for 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

Table II.—New Cases Registered at Clinic.

Year	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
1923	521	722	409	1652
1922	516	745	372	1633
1921	362	760	403	1525
1920	349	651	263	1263
1919	310	344	219	873

A very large number of cases requiring operations have been sent to the Royal Gwent Hospital, and a number are at present on the Hospital Waiting List, for ear, nose and throat affections, bone diseases or other affections.

Table III.—Individuals Examined.

Year	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
1923	734	792	578	2014
1922	689	797	551	2037
1921	525	837	498	1860
1920	704	961	432	2097
1919	406	367	276	1049

Table IV.—Number of Medical Examinations.

Year	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
1923	1331	1815	1159	4305
1922	1229	1799	1195	4223
1921	1057	1919	1139	4115
1920	1156	1657	726	3539
1919	992	923	658	2573

Table V.—Numbers on the Registers.

Date	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
31st Dec., 1923	2339	3458	1912	7709
1922	1817	2755	1501	6073
1921	1302	2011	1129	4442
1920	940	1244	726	2910
1919	591	593	463	1647

The total attendances for the year 1923 at the Clinic was 22,781.

The next table gives a summary of the attendances, etc., with total cash receipts since the Clinic was opened. It clearly indicates the steady growth of the work.

Table VI.—General Summary 1917 to 1923.

	Total Attendances	New Patients	Individuals Examined	Number Med. Exam.	Total Cash Receipts		
					£	s.	d.
15 months to 31st Dec., 1918	3965	661	770	2477	325	11	6½
Year 1919	7594	873	1049	2573	894	1	4½
Year 1920	13851	1263	2097	3539	2141	6	4
Year 1921	19244	1525	1860	4115	2880	18	3
Year 1922	18922	1673	2037	4223	2212	0	1
Year 1923	22781	1652	2014	4305	2143	11	6

Miss Lowater is in charge of the Sales Department—dried milks, medicated foods, malt, virol, etc.

There is a fall again in the amount realised from sale of milk—this is due in part to the lower price of dried milk, and in part to more enlightened public opinion on infant feeding.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The analysis of the Cash Receipts indicates the importance of the non-medical work carried on at the Clinic, and further confirms the increasing interest taken in all our departments:—

Table VII.

	1923 £ s. d.			1922 £ s. d.			1921 £ s. d.			1920 £ s. d.			1919 £ s. d.		
VOLUNTARY ACCOUNT.															
Dried Milk, Groats ...	2143	11	6	2045	19	8½	2798	5	1	1936	3	4½	805	10	7
Virol, Medicated Foods	104	9	0	97	10	9½	126	0	2½	140	16	4	64	17	3½
Medicines ...	51	6	1	53	0	1	65	4	5½	63	10	1½	22	7	0
Dental ...	0	10	0½	1	4	0	0	8	6	0	16	6	0	14	6
Bottles ...	7	1	1½	6	5	11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bets, Bandages ...	9	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	£ 2143	11	6	2212	0	0½	2980	18	3	2141	6	4	894	1	4½

As will be observed, the gifts have increased since 1920—1921.

	1923 £ s. d.			1922 £ s. d.			1921 £ s. d.			1920 £ s. d.		
Gifts at Clinic	98	14	9	93	4	7½	74	18	9½	22	9	9½
Milk and Groats	13	15	1¾	13	6	4½	9	10	8¾	6	6	11
Medicated Foods	112	9	10¾	106	11	0	84	9	6¼	28	16	8½

THE CENTRES.

Centre work has increased during 1923—There are now 3,721 on the registers—869 individuals are entrants. Total attendances for 1923—23,636. The ladies of the Voluntary Committee have given ungrudging service during the year, the sympathy shown by them and interest taken in mothers and their many difficulties, has been of immense advantage to the Welfare cause.

ALEXANDRA CENTRE.

Miss Evans is in charge of this Centre, she has 719 individuals on her registers, 230 mothers, 255 infants, 234 children—Entrants 176 : 62 mothers, 70 infants, 44 children.

A Health Visitor's aim is to give personal and class instruction to every mother under her care—this can be done either when weighing baby, or by health talks which are given when time and opportunity permit. 86 infants have been weighed 184 times, and 81 children 91 times. Total weighings at Alexandra Centre, 275.

32 babies have been born to Centre mothers—and to 22 of these infants a flannel has been given. Value of these gifts, £3 6s. 0d. The Committee ladies have supervised the making of 180 garments, these have been sold for £16 12s. 0½d. The interest paid to 16 members of the Maternity Club, amounted to £4 11s. 8d. Tea money taken during the year £6 3s. 2d.

CENTRAL CENTRE.

Miss Burton is in charge of this, our largest Centre, she has 1,008 individuals on her registers, 322 mothers, 354 infants, 332 children, Entrants admitted during the year number 221 : 92 mothers, 79 infants, 50 children. Central is open on Monday and Wednesday afternoons. The Health Visitor keeps in touch with all the mothers under her care. The Centre weighings total 629 : 160 infants have been weighed 422 times, 99 children weighed 207 times.

Thirty one babies have been born to Centre mothers—13 infants have received a gift flannel. Value of these gifts £2 5s. 6d. The Committee ladies have supervised the making of 65 garments, and sale of 62½ yards of flannel, the money realised for sale £12 1s. 1d. Paid as interest to 28 members of the Maternity Club £6 17s. 5d. A pattern department has done good work during the year, the patterns of children's clothing are taken home and the garments when made up are worn at the Centres.

CRINDAU CENTRE.

Miss Waldron is superintendent of this Centre, she has 655 individuals on her registers, 232 mothers, 216 infants, 208 children. During the year 160 entrants have been admitted : 63 mothers 77 infants, 20 children. These entrants or new members are not registered

till they have made three attendances. The black board is used for Class Instruction here, as in the other Centres the Health Visitor knows each mother personally and is acquainted with her home conditions. The weighings total 630. Centre babies 32—flannels have been given to 9 infants

Amount of interest paid to 13 members of the Maternity Club, £3 8s. 0d.

The voluntary ladies manage the Clubs and supervise the sewing. 82 garments have been made and sold during the year. Received for garments, £11 6s. 7½d., value of gift flannels, £1 12s. 3d. Tea money taken during the year, £6 15s. 10d.

LLISWERRY CENTRE.

Miss Taylor is in charge she has 622 individuals on her registers, 181 mothers, 249 infants, 192 children. 173 weighings—69 infants weighed 127 times, 33 children weighed 46 times.

During the year Miss Taylor has welcomed 132 entrants: 54 mothers, 47 infants, 31 children.

Thirty two babies have been born to Centre Mothers, to 18 of these little ones, flannels have been given—value £3 3s. 0d.

The ladies of the Voluntary Committee have cut out and supervised the making of 173 garments, from these and sale of 4¾ yards flannel, £12 14s. 4d. has been received.

Tea money for the year, £5 2s. 11d.

To 22 members of the Maternity Club, interest has been paid at the usual rate 25% on the sums deposited. Amount of interest for the year £4 15s. 9d.

MAINDEE CENTRE.

Miss Harris is in charge of this Centre. She has two sessions weekly, the Centre is open on Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

There are 716 individuals on the Registers, *e.g.*, 181 Mothers, 249 Infants, 192 children. During the year, 180 entrants have been registered, 75 mothers 71 infants 34 children. Miss Harris has weighed 186 infants 366 times, also 115 children 175 times.

Eighteen babies have been born to Centre Mothers—to fourteen of these little ones a flannel has been given. These gifts are valued at £2 3s. 9d.

The Centre Lady Workers have supervised the making of 89 garments, these when sold, with 128¾yds. of flannel, have realised the sum of £17 17s. 5½d.

The interest paid out to 22 members of the Maternity Club amounts to £7 14 8½d. Received for Tea money during the year, £6 9s. 6d.

The following Table shows the number on the Registers, Attendances, and the Medical Examinations for each Centre during the year.

Table VIII.

THE CENTRES.

Centres	Number on Registers				New Members				Medical Examinations				Expectants			Percentages				Attendances for 1923			
	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	M	I	C	Total	N	I	C	Total	Old	New	Total	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra ...	230	255	234	719	62	70	44	176	112	82	88	282	9	37	46	14.9	38.1	14.2	17.7	1757	566	1424	3747
Central ...	322	354	332	1008	92	79	50	221	165	138	170	473	13	31	44	11.8	30.2	14.7	15.7	3479	1210	2833	7522
Crindan ...	232	216	208	656	63	77	20	160	100	103	79	285	5	24	31	10.3	29.0	12.0	14.2	2341	842	1471	4654
Liswerry ...	181	249	192	622	54	47	31	132	92	75	54	221	11	31	42	13.1	29.5	9.9	14.8	1593	585	1259	3437
Maindee ...	236	233	247	716	75	71	34	180	226	142	134	502	6	26	32	25.0	37.2	21.3	27.4	2181	775	1420	4276
	1201	1307	1213	3721	346	344	179	869	698	540	525	1763	44	149	195	14.7	34.1	14.6	17.7	11251	3978	8407	23636

NEEDLEWORK IN THE CENTRES.

The total output for the year was 589 garments. More Centre work has been done since October, and a large number of knitted articles have been made for the children, who look very warm and comfortable in their brightly coloured clothing. Mothers are not adepts in the washing of knitted articles. Some of the blame is due to working with badly twisted yarn, the question of supplying mothers with wool at wholesale prices was discussed in Committee, the decision was that members continue present plan and buy their own wool.

DRESSMAKING CLASSES.

The fourth Winter Session commenced in September, Mrs. Godwin and Miss Rees have 135 mothers on their registers this year (101 last year). The classes are held on two evenings every week in St. Woolos and Maindee Schools. The breaking up party is arranged for March 20th, at the Technical College. The fine display of work last year included 634 articles, many more will be shown this year, and the prize giving function promises to be a memorable one.

Spendid work is being done in these classes the mothers are not hindered, as in the Centres, by the care of their children.

The lady workers at the Centres view the success of their classes with pride and satisfaction—pride in the taste which class members have developed, and satisfaction that knowledge has been shared by so many mothers during the last four years.

The making of thrift garments has always been encouraged in the Centres. Seven years ago we had a display of beautiful needle work in the Town Hall. It was very good of its kind, and a Stall was reserved for household articles made by fathers.

For many months after this show of work, the Health Visitors received letters asking for the loan of work for other exhibitions in the County.

More publicity should be given to the excellent work now being done in these School Classes by our Centre Mothers.

The Prize List is the same as last year.

- I.—New garment made from old one.
- II.—Re-Modelling worn out garments of parents for children.
- III.—Best made garment from old one.
- IV.—Best knitted or crochet garment.
- V.—Best article for houshold use or for wear made from scraps.
- VI.—Best darned, patched or re-footed article.
- VII.—Best re-modelled or re-trimmed hat.
- VIII.—Attendance prizes.

COOKERY CLASSES.

As our Sewing Classes in the Schools had been so successful, we asked the Education Committee to give facilities for Cookery Classes for Mothers. By their kind co-operation three classes were opened in October, at Maindee, Spring Gardens, and Crindau Schools, unfortunately two schools were closed on the second evening for poor attendance. The Board of Education limit the number to 20 in each class. Maindee Class is doing good work. Miss Seal, the teacher in charge is pleased with the progress of her pupils. She finds them intelligent and eager to learn. The Session is over in March.

The Infant Welfare Committee desire to broadcast information on food values and dieting for children, and with this end in view, they have appointed Miss Seal to give seven cookery demonstrations a month to mothers attending our Centres during 1924.

Miss Seal in the course of a 6 months Summer Course will be able to help from 800 to 900 women. On the registers we have 1,201 adults. It is estimated that 300 a month will be present.

The demonstrations will take place in the Centres, and no needle-work will be done on that afternoon, but other activities will proceed as usual.

Many mothers are unable to leave home in the evenings to attend classes. The cost of these new Centre Cookery Classes is to be paid from our voluntary funds.

THE PLAY ROOMS.

Miss Nixon has charge of four play-rooms, and Miss Huntley superintends the work in three play-rooms. Eight young ladies assisted during the year, but the number has been reduced to six. Help in this department is urgently needed in Alexandra and Lliswerry. In the latter playroom Miss Nixon is able to give the children short singing exercises. There is a piano in the room, nursery rhymes, marching to music, would be often possible if more helpers were present. The kinder-garten song book is most useful. If our play-rooms were open daily to the same children, we could follow Montessori methods for "the whole of that method is permeated with the sense of the joy of work." The children are expected to put their toys away tidily in the cupboard. Mothers are glad to place their little ones in safe keeping on one afternoon a week; there is so much to interest everyone in the playrooms. Safety play grounds for toddlers, these can be hired out for home use. Beads on frames for the quiet child, rocking horses and roller boats for the strong and sturdy boy; dolls and perambulators for the girls. Dr. Montessori says "All children tend to work incessantly, a young child when awake is never still, perpetually looking, perpetually touching, hearing, incessantly solving problems. The task of the school is to slow the child down, not to drive it." We hope that some disciplinary lessons are learned in our play-rooms, in an atmosphere of gentleness, lessons in self control, kindness, and how to play the game.

The spoilt baby who later became a domestic tyrant is becoming extinct. There is no place for him among happy healthy children.

THE READING CLUBS.

In October the gift of 160 books and 12 magazines enabled readers in Central and Crindau to indulge their tastes in books for the fee of 1d. of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week. Character stories are preferred, and there is a demand for more books of travel. The librarians, Miss James, and Miss Hyslop had collected 27/- at Christmas. This sum has been re-invested in suitable literature.

Appended is a summary of the Centre Records with the cash received, and the value of the gifts made during the year.

Table IX.—Summary Centres.

		Mothers		Infants		Children		Totals.	
On Registers	...	1201		1307		1213		3721	
New Members	...	346		344		179		869	
Medical Examinations		698		540		525		1763	
Total Attendances	...	11251		3978		8407		23636	

CASH RECEIPTS.					GIFTS.				
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Groats	...	12	9	10	Groats	...	9	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Medicated Foods		42	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Medicated Foods		9	16	2
Medicines	...	29	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Appliances	...	0	9	6
Bottles	...	2	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Patent Food	...	0	1	8
		£87	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			£20	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Garments Made and Sold.					Garment Gifts to 76 Babies.				
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Alexandra—180		16	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Babies				
Central—65 and					Alexandra to 22	value	3	6	0
62 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. flannel		12	1	1	Central to 13	„	2	5	6
Crindau—82		11	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crindau to 9	„	1	12	3
Lliswerry—173 and					Lliswerry to 18	„	3	3	0
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. flannel		12	14	4	Maindee to 14	„	2	3	9
Maindee—89 and									
128 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. flannel		17	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$					
589 garments		£70	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			76	„	12 10 6

MATERNITY CLUBS.

			£	s.	d.
At Alexandra, interest paid to 16 members	...		4	11	8
„ Central	„ „ „ 28	„ ...	6	17	5
„ Crindau	„ „ „ 13	„ ...	3	8	0
„ Lliswerry	„ „ „ 22	„ ...	4	15	9
„ Maindee	„ „ „ 22	„ ...	7	14	8½
	—				
	101		27	7	6½
	—				

MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES IN SCHOOLS.

Three of our Health Visitors conduct classes for girls in Maindee, St. Woolos and Crindau Schools. These classes for the girl learners are held every week. Miss Harris has a flourishing class in Maindee. She has given practical instruction and a course of lectures every session for the last four years. Previously Miss Taylor had the Maindee School girls for a period of six years. Several young wives now attend the Centres with their babies. Miss Burton has taught the St. Woolos girls for the last three years with great success; and Miss Waldon established her class for Crindau girls 18 months ago, at the urgent request of the Head Mistress, who wished her scholars to share in these special classes. Sometimes the school girls give a demonstration to Centre mothers of invalid cooking, bed making, the care of baby. These demonstrations are very helpful. The co-education of mothers and daughters is the ideal we aim at—for we realize that in all preventive work the home makers must have a leading part.

I should like to see mothercraft classes established in all schools for girls.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MINNA A. BENNER.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Births, Infantile Mortality, etc., are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare part of this Report.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,118; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,020. This afforded a death rate of 10.68, compared with 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920, 12.88 in 1919, 14.42 in 1918, and 13.09 in 1917. The average for the 10 years ending 1922 was 13.13, and for the 5 years 12.62. The rate for 1923 was the lowest ever recorded in Newport.

The average death rate in the 105 Great Towns for 1923 was 11.6.

218 deaths, or 21.4 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Woolston House, 96; Royal Gwent Hospital, 66; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 8; Beechwood Hospital, 6; and Other Institutions outside the Borough, 42. In addition, 153 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at Royal Gwent Hospital, 75; Woolston House, 40; Beechwood, 23; Public Works and Places, 2; and Private Institutions, etc., 9; Allt-yr-yn Hospital 4.

WARD STATISTICS..

Caerau (9.24) and Lliswerry (9.39) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Central (14.07) and Alexandra (11.9) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The Infantile death rates were lowest in Tredegar (35.9) and St. Woolos (37.0) Wards, and highest in Central (108.6) and Alexandra (101.4) Wards.

The total Zymotic death rate was lowest in Maindee (1.4) and St. Julians (1.60), and highest in Central (3.7) and Alexandra (3.3).

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in Crindau (.82), and Lliswerry (1.00), and highest in Central (2.11) and Victoria (1.71). (During 1922 Victoria Ward had the lowest Tuberculosis death rate, and the highest was in Lliswerry Ward.

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in St. Woolos (.38) and Caerau (.60) and most fatal in Central (2.23) and Alexandra (2.17) Wards.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 231, compared with 288 in 1922, 217 in 1921, 280 in 1920, 259 in 1919, 357 in 1918, and 203 in 1917. The Zymotic death rate was 2.42 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the previous 5 years was 3.12. These diseases accounted for 21.4 per cent. of the total deaths. The diseases included under the classification "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" cannot now be considered as the most important infectious diseases, as Tuberculosis, although not included in the list, is responsible for nearly half the total deaths from such diseases. The 231 deaths were due to the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 115 (lungs 90, other forms 25); Measles, 38; Influenza, 13; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 6; Zymotic Diarrhœa (under 2 years) 21; Whooping Cough, 26; Venereal Diseases, 2; Puerperal Fever, 2; Scarlet Fever, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 1; Enteric Fever, nil; and Other Zymotic Diseases, 2; Encephalitis, Lethargica 2; Leishmaniosis 1.

VACCINATION.

The percentage of children successfully vaccinated during 1923 was 40.5 per cent. In 1897 it was 93 per cent. It has been gradually going down since "exemption" was made easy. Attention has been drawn to this national danger in every report.

It is a great calamity that the inhabitants of this country should have neglected their opportunities to protect themselves against Small Pox.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES (Death Rate .22).

The deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age were 21; 17 of them were under 12 months of age. Reference is made to this disease under Infantile death rates.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhœa under 12 months of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years.

The figures are as follows:—

Period.		Rate per 1,000 Births.
1904—1908	... ..	20.91
1909—1913	... ..	18.94
1914—1918	... ..	13.1
1920	... ..	8.3
1921	... ..	13.5
1922	... ..	3.8
1923	... ..	9.99

The Diarrhœa death rate among children under 2 years in the 105 Great Towns was 9.9 per 1,000 births also the rate for England and Wales was 7.7.

Improved domestic and street hygiene, the reduction in the number of horses in the town, and special attention to the prevention of flies around the stables, with a consequent reduction in the fly population, have undoubtedly had a material effect in combating this disease. All these things afford a strong testimony of the value of a progressive policy in general hygiene and the education of the people in hygiene through the agency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Corporation.

WHOOPING COUGH (Death Rate .27).

311 cases were discovered, or reported, by the School Attendance Officers, and 26 deaths occurred; 9 of them were among infants under 12 months of age. The number of deaths was higher than the average of recent years and considerably above the rate for the Great Towns. More than half the cases were under school age.

MEASLES (Death Rate .398).

An epidemic of Measles started during November of 1922 and died out in June, 1923. 1823 cases were reported to the Health Department and 38 deaths occurred during the year 1923. It started in Pillgwenlly and St. Woolos and extended towards Crindau, then across the river to St. Julians and finally to Lliswerry ward. The deaths in the various wards were as follows.—Alexandra 9, Tredegar 5, Central 4, St. Woolos 0, Caerau 0, Crindau 4, St. Julians 1, Maindee 2, Victoria 1, and Lliswerry 12.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute, Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis-Lethargica, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1923 was 760 (see Table number 10.)

4,756 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the staff. 511 houses were disinfected, and 3759 articles were removed for disinfection, 169 articles were destroyed.

3,909 bottles of Disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 130lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.

Since the erection at the Destructor of the steam disinfector purchased from the Disposals Board, most of the work pertaining to the east side of the River has been done there. This has resulted in a considerable economy in time and transport.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate .01).

129 cases were notified and 1 ended fatally. The disease was prevalent from the end of 1919 to 1921, inclusive. 283 cases occurred during 1922.

The number notified was the lowest since 1918, when 82 were notified. The Wards chiefly affected were Lliswerry with 28 cases, and St. Woolos with 21 cases. There was only one case in the Central Ward. The disease was of a mild type, the death rate being .01, compared with .03 in the great towns. The percentage of cases removed to Hospital was 83.

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death Rate .06).

81 cases were notified of which number 6 died, compared with 148 cases and 18 deaths in 1922. 61 of the cases occurred during the first half of the year. The disease was less prevalent than it had been since 1919, when only 52 cases occurred.

No Ward was quite free from the disease, but only 2 cases were notified in Alexandra Ward and Maindee Ward. Caerau Ward contributed the greatest number of cases, namely 16.

The Newport death rate was lower than the average for England and Wales (.07) or the great Towns (.09).

Special precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection. Swabs were taken from the throats and nasal cavities of scholars in contact with school cases by the School Nurses, and of those at home not of school age and "neighbour contacts," by Health Visitors or the Medical Attendants.

Swabs from a large number of suspicious sore throats were also examined. In this way 18 "germ carriers" were discovered and kept under observation and supervision. "Carriers" who are not "clinically" affected were not removed to hospital.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 29 years for the use of medical men, in order to ensure early administration; but in many cases the injection of antitoxin has been postponed until a definite diagnosis has been made. This may mean a delay of two or three days—a fatal delay in some cases.

512,000 units (82 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for 55 notified or suspected cases. The administration of Antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

TUBERCULOSIS.

DEATH RATE—ALL FORMS, 1.20 (Lungs, 0.94; Other Forms, 0.26).

NOTIFICATIONS.—151 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs were notified in 1923; only 94 of these were alive at the end of the year (62.2 per cent.).

63 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 41 of these were alive at the end of the year (65 per cent.).

Sexes affected—				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	...	77	74
Other Forms	...	...	...	34	29
				<hr/>	<hr/>
			Totals	111	103
				<hr/>	<hr/>

The case rates per 1,000 of population from 1909, when the compulsory notification came into force to 1923, were as follows:—1.27; 1.45; 1.75; 2.36; 3.18; 3.41 (1914); 2.59; 3.09; 2.33; 1.61 (1918); 1.35; 1.37; 1.27; 1.4; 1.42 (1923).

The death rate has not fallen in proportion to the reduced number of cases notified.

The number of cases notified in 1914 was 302, and the deaths were 102, compared with 151 notifications in 1923 and 90 deaths. The notifications have gradually approached the deaths from Phthisis. It would appear therefore that either a considerable number of cases are not notified or the disease is becoming more fatal, but less prevalent.

Analysis of the figures for previous years also brings out the following facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1922 were as follows:—79, 75.5; 71.29; 76.01; 53.88; 63.6; 58.8; 57.6; 59.58; 46.6; 62.2 (in 1923).

In my report for 1922, comparisons were made between the figures for 1912 and 1921, in reference to the after history of cases after notification.

Comparison between 1912 and 1923—analysis of fatal cases of Phthisis.

	1912.	1923.
Percentage who died un-notified ...	6.2	8.05
Died within one month of notification ...	25.8	10.06
Died within three months of notification ...	47.	20.12
Died within twelve months of notification ...	36.	31.5

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tubercular cases as sub-tenants and has lead to the refusal of some property-owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants.

This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 224 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his Assistant during 1923, compared with 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921.

There was a marked improvement in this direction in 1923.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show :—

	Males		Females		Totals
	Boys	Men	Boys	Women	
Number of Patients examined [including 224 Contacts] ...	125	124	115	166	530
Number diagnosed as T. B.					
Pulmonary ...	3	44	8	46	101
Non-Pulmonary ...	19	9	4	16	48
Total ..	22	53	12	62	149
Number of Contacts examined [included in above] ...	66	28	70	60	224
Number of Contacts found T. B.					
Pulmonary ...	1	5	3	5	14
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	—	1	3	6
Total ...	3	5	4	8	20
Number of Cases recommended to					
Hospital ...	6	61	8	30	105
Sanatorium ...	5	14	4	10	33
Total ...	4	75	12	40	138
Number of Cases admitted to					
Hospital ...	7	47	11	17	82
Sanatorium ...	4	17	3	11	35
Total ...	11	64	14	28	117

The number of notifications received by the Medical Officer of Health in reference to Newport cases admitted into Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc. was not 117 as given in the W.N.M. Association Returns, but 97.

35 out of the 151 cases notified as Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted into Sanatoria for treatment.

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs.			Other Forms.		
1870—1879	...	2.46 per 1,000			
1880—1889	...	1.74 "			
1890—1899	...	1.26 "			
1900—1909	...	1.07 "	1900—1909	...	.38 per 1,000
1910—1919	...	1.02 "	1910—1919	...	.33 "
1920	...	1.00 "	1920	...	.24 "
1921	...	1.07 "	1921	...	.27 "
1922	...	1.1 "	1922	...	.25 "
1923	...	0.94 "	1923	...	.26 "

These figures show that there was a slight reduction in the Phthisis death-rate at Newport during 1923, but there has been a considerable reduction in the death-rate from other forms of Tuberculosis compared with the period 1900-09—.38 to .26.

Arrangements were made during 1923 for the Tuberculosis Nurse to be taken over from the Welsh National Memorial Association to the Health Department, in order to improve the co-ordination of the work. Nurse Harris started duty as a Health Visitor, Nov., 1923.

The after care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions. Such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme.

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with charities re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.
- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bedpans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home nursed cases.

SMALL POX.—One case was notified during the 3rd quarter and removed to Cefn Hospital. The case proved to be one of severe Chicken Pox.

CHICKEN POX.—361 cases came to the knowledge of the department during the year. Owing to the occurrence of several cases of Small Pox in the districts surrounding Newport and of its prevalence in Gloucester and neighbourhood, it was deemed desirable to make Chicken Pox compulsorily notifiable in the Borough for a period of

six months. The order came into force September 1st. From that date to December 31st, 158 cases were notified under the Order. Every case was visited by an Inspector or Health Visitor. The disease was more prevalent than at any time since 1912. In February of 1924, the order automatically lapsed, there being no necessity to renew it.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free treatment for all suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital, at the Out-Patient Department.

Since January, 1921, the arrangements for treatment have included five sessions per week plus a session for special appointments, namely :

Males—Mondays, 4 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, after Clinic for females (special appointments only); Fridays, 6 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public Houses" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near, the docks, are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign Seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients Department was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions; this is already inadequate at times.

Particulars are given in the V.D. Table of the work done during year.

The attendances are still increasing. The total attendances during the years 1919, 1923 were as follows :—

		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923
Attendances—Males	...	2276	2567	3297	3648	3361
do. Females	...	453	759	917	954	1326
		—	—	—	—	—
do. Total	...	2729	3326	4214	4602	4687
		—	—	—	—	—

The new patients during 1923 were as follows :—

(Summary of Quarterly Returns).

		Males.		Females.		Total
Syphilis	...	117	...	41	...	158
Soft chancre		36	...	0	...	36
Gonorrhœa	...	156	...	13	...	169

59 patients attended a full course of treatment—196 ceased to attend before completing treatment. The total attendances were higher than in 1922 by 85.

The number of In-Patient days in 1923 was 568, compared with 734 in 1922. 41 patients (25 males and 16 females) were admitted into the Wards.

The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 195 compared with 156 in 1922 and 237 in 1921.

The statistics generally, tend to confirm the conclusion arrived at last year that Venereal Diseases are less prevalent than they were a few years ago.

Facilities exist for the admission of girls or women requiring special indoor treatment at Cheltenham, and in London. Cases will be sent there if necessary.

The number of patients both male and female who cease to attend before completing treatment is unsatisfactory. In the cases of sailors this is unavoidable. They are, however, provided with circulars giving information as to facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and they are provided with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

This failure on the part of a large proportion of the patients to continue treatment until the recognised course has been completed has up to the present rendered futile a large amount of the expenditure by Public Authorities in attempting to reduce the ravages of Venereal Diseases. If patients accept free treatment it is clearly their duty to persevere with the treatment until cured. A modified system of notification of Venereal Diseases, including the compulsory notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases which have given up treatment prematurely would be beneficial in that direction.

The attendances of women are still unsatisfactory. Facilities for greater privacy in treatment are desirable. These could with advantage be provided at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic; especially as Venereal Diseases are responsible for much of the disabilities of mothers and infants.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

205 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 15 of the cases were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 12, a percentage fatality of 5.8. The daily average in Hospital was 17.2 patients. The Tuberculosis block which was primarily closed, owing to water shortage, in November, 1919, was destroyed by fire in 1920, consequently there was no special accommodation for any cases of Tuberculosis during 1923 at Allt-yr-yn Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

108 out of the 129 cases notified in the town was removed to Hospital, *i.e.*, 83.7 per cent. 2 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 110 cases, of which number 1 died equal to a mortality rate of .90 per cent. The average age of the patients was 8.75 years, and the average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 37.0 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.

4 of the 6 notified cases were removed to Hospital; (66.6 per cent.) there was one death, a patient from outside district. The average period of treatment was 33.5 days and the average age of the patients 27.4 years. 1 case was also admitted from outside the Borough.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

65 of the 81 cases of Diphtheria notified (80.2 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital; 12 were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 77 cases. In one instance the operation of Tracheotomy had to be performed forthwith. The fatality of the Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup cases, was 7.8 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 24.7 days, and the average age of all the patients was 9.1 years.

Certain cases were admitted too late to derive much, if any, benefit from treatment of any kind. Some of these had not had antitoxin before admission.

Although, as stated above, some cases did not yield to antitoxin treatment, owing to the exceptional type of the infection, yet antitoxin is recognised to be the "sheet anchor" in the treatment of Diphtheria if administered early and in adequate doses, intra-muscularly by preference. A large proportion of the total cases admitted had not had any before admission.

I wish once more to repeat the statement that in the early stages of the disease comparatively smaller doses will produce the desired results, but any delay not only necessitates the administration of very much larger doses, but after the 4th and 5th day even enormous doses seem to have little effect in neutralising the poison. In many of the cases the parents had not sent for medical help until the disease was well advanced; in others the administration of antitoxin had been postponed by the medical attendant until the admission of the patients into hospital, although antitoxin can be obtained on application at the Health Department during office hours, and at Allt-yr-yn Hospital when the office is closed.

There were also admitted into Hospital:—Cerebro Spinal Fever 1, Suspected Encephalitis Lethargica 2, Acute Poliomyelitis 1, Tuberculosis 1, Puerperal Septicaemia 1, Measles 4, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, and 1 Observation case,

The Hospital Expenses (Table No. 16) contains a summary of the Hospital expenses for the past 10 years. The receipts for the year ending March, 1924, amounted to £258 9s. 3d. The cost of food per week per head for patients and staff was 10/4, compared with the following figures for previous years:—1898-9, 6/1½; 1903-4 4/0½; 1908-9, 4/2½; 1913-14, 4/3; 1914-15, 4/10¾; 1915-6, 6/2; 1917-18, 11/11¾; 1918-19, 12/6; 1919-20, 11/1; 1920-21, 13/-; 1921-22, 9/11; 1922-23, 10/6½. The daily average number of patients in hospital during the financial year was 16.4. The average cost per patient was £31 7s. 2d., the cost per patient varies inversely with the average number of patients in hospital which this year was low.

CEFN HOSPITAL.

Seven cases were admitted during 1923. One observation case was admitted from the port, which turned out to be V.D., and which was transferred to the R.G. Hospital. 5 cases of Smallpox were admitted from the Western Valley and one from Newport. They all recovered.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1923, 2,594 specimens were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done:—

For Medical Practitioners. Throat and Nose swabs, 145; Sputa for Tubercle, 87; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, 3; Blood for ditto, 6; Other specimens, 1. Total, 242.

School Contacts.—Swabs from Contacts, 94; Suspected cases of Diphtheria 144. Total, 238.

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 146; ditto, from Suspected cases, 55; ditto, from Contacts, 785; Sputa, 1; Other Specimens, 18. Total, 1,005.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 1,042; Blood for Typhoid, 4; Sputa, 7; Faeces, 6; Other Cases, 17;. Total, 1,076.

Other Hospitals.—33

The appointment of a Bacteriological Laboratory Assistant has enabled us to carry out the whole of the above work at the Health Department. In addition to laboratory work, Mr. Wilfred Jones acts as a statistical clerk.

In many towns the bacteriological work is done under contract by outside Laboratories; the carrying out of this work by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff resulted in 1923 in a nett saving of nearly £277 to the ratepayers, in addition to ensuring a more expeditious performance of the work of diagnosis, etc.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and postmortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The Mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Bodies removed to Mortuary	47	28	23	31
Number of Post Mortems	19	12	15	19
Inquests <i>re</i> above	47	28	23	31

TRANSPORT OF THE SICK.

There are four Ambulances in town for such work, namely: the Police Accident Ambulance stationed at the Central Fire Station, another Accident Ambulance at Lysaght's Works, the Workhouse Infirmary Ambulance, and the Corporation Ambulance for Infectious cases.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS,
MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, AND KINDRED ACTS
AND REGULATIONS.

During the year 210 samples of various foods were taken and submitted for analysis. 133 of these were formal samples and 77 informal. 2.25 per cent. of the former and 9.1 per cent. of the latter were found to be adulterated. The percentage adulteration of all the samples taken was 4.76, compared with 11.25, 5.7, 4.8, 7.0, and 3.0 during the previous 5 years. The articles found to be adulterated were Butter, New Milk Condensed Milk, Bottled Peas and Tinned Peas. The last two articles have been returned adulterated as they each contained 0.7 grains of copper sulphate per pound, although the amount of adulterant was too small to warrant further proceedings.

Preservatives in Foodstuffs. An important and serious feature noted in the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts is the increasing use of preservatives, particularly Boric Acid in articles of food. No less than 8 of the different kinds of foods analysed were found to contain Boric preservative, namely butter 9, margarine 6, cream 4, fruit cake 11, sponge roll 1, fish paste 4, sausages 4, and dried fruits 4. Total 43 samples.

Some interesting and instructive facts came to light as the result of my correspondence with the Sausage makers concerned.

One maker who distributes sausages all over the British Isles adds no preservatives, and the firm stated that by means of a highly organised system of distribution, they were able to provide their customers with sausages free from preservatives.

Another maker whose sausages were free from Boric Acid when written to for an expression of opinion on the subject, replied that they were surprised to hear that there was no Boric Acid present as they were in the habit of adding a small quantity. It was evident therefore (1) that their sausages would keep in the Spring without the addition of Boric Acid, and (2) that the mixing must have been defective as the sample in question contained none.

One sample contained 30 grains of Boric Acid per pound. The maker, in reply to the letter notifying them of the fact, replied stating that they only added half that quantity per pound.

Further examination of the 3rd portion of the sample from that firm revealed the fact that separate portions of one sausage contained Boric Acid varying from 19, 20, 22, 25 to 30 grains per pound.

It is necessary to bear this fact in mind when dealing with the different results obtained by different Analysts when analysing the same brand of sausages.

It is also evident that some customers are taking larger quantities of Boric Acid in their sausages than was intended by the makers.

Seven of the samples from local makers contained no Boric Acid.

One sample of sponge cake, made locally, contained .24 per cent. or 16.7 grains of Boric Acid per pound. This was evidently due to the use of imported liquid eggs in the preparation of the article of food.

11 samples of cake—currant, sultana, lemon, and seed cake contained Boric Acid. Investigations were made as to the presence of Boric Acid in the various ingredients, and it was found that the currents and sultanas and margarine used contained Boric Acid. The frozen yolks contained none but the hen yolks which are imported in large casks contained 1.5 per cent. of Boric Acid. It is considered necessary to add this amount, as it is impossible to freeze the contents of large casks to preserve the yolks.

I know of one firm of makers who, during a busy week, use up in their cakes 70 tons of egg yolk; in this way about one ton of Boric Acid is consumed by the customers of that firm in a week's output, apart from the amount present in the fruit.

Owing to the large amount of Boric Acid found in sponge-cakes and sponge fingers, which are prepared from these imported preserved egg yolks and liquid eggs, the Ministry of Health has come to an arrangement with the Trade in order to ensure that invalids and young children may not be overdosed with the drug.

Two local makers kindly provided me with samples of the margarine, sultanas, and currants used by them in making their cakes. In one case the margarine contained 14 grains per lb., the currants 10½ grains per lb., and the sultanas 21 grain per lb.

The other set of samples gave the following results :

Currants, 3.5 grains, sultanas, 12.6 grains, margarine, 26½ grains and vegetable fat and liquid eggs (frozen) nil, per lb. The fruits were Australian.

The matter was reported to the Ministry of Health with the request that they should take up the question with the Australian Government. This was done, and the experts of the latter Government replied that they were quite unable to understand the statements, as Boric Acid was not used in the curing or treatment of Australian currants and sultanas. It was suggested that it must have been an accident, and that probably it was not present when the fruit was packed.

Two samples of a well-known Australian Brand were examined for the importers, and the Analyst failed to detect the presence of Boric Acid in either.

Samples were submitted by importers to another analyst and he found, to his surprise, that they contained traces of Boric Acid, namely : .01 per cent. less than three-quarters grain per lb. He did not think the acid was present in the natural state, and that it was more than likely that the Borate had got in during the process of preparation and drying of the fruit.

Allen and Tankard (*vide* Analyst, October, 1904), found traces of Boric Acid in grapes to the extent of .28 grains per lb. When dried they would then yield between three-quarter grain and one grain per lb.

Further samples of currants etc., were obtained and submitted to Mr. G. R. Thompson, the Borough Analyst. He found that Greek currants contained 3.85 and 2.87 grains of Boric Acid per lb. Greek sultanas contained 4.06 grains. Australian sultanas contained the same. One sample of Greek raisins contained over four grains per lb., whilst another sample of raisins and currants contained none.

It is not suggested that these small amounts are injurious to health ; but it is well to know the fact, as some analysts questioned the presence of Boric Acid in the fruit.

Information as to the experience of other towns in reference to the presence of Boric Acid in currants, sultanas, and raisins is desirable.

Boric Acid in Tripe—Imported tripe used to be preserved with Boric Acid, but now that transport facilities are so excellent South American tripe can be supplied free from preservatives. Some tripe boilers, however, use Peboric Acid or Peborate, for bleaching the tripe. This Chemical liberates 11% of Oxygen which bleaches the tripe, and some of the borate remains in the tripe. The last sample taken contained 9.8 grains of Boric Acid per lb. of tripe.

Manufacturers have hitherto strongly objected to the suggestion that they should declare the nature and amount of preservative present in their prepared foods. Personally I consider the consumer is entitled to this information, and am also of the opinion that such a requirement will result in improved methods of preparation, transit, and storage of food, as it will lead to special efforts being made to supply foods free from preservatives in order to compete with those makers who already provide us with Boric-Acid-free products.

Adulterations. Apart from the addition of Boric Acid in the samples already referred to none of which constituted an offence under the Acts. 10 samples were returned as adulterated—Milk 4 (1 informal), Butter 3 (all informal), Condensed Milk 1 (informal), Bottled and Tinned Peas 2 (both informal). In the case of informal samples the retailers were first warned and then the article in question was officially sampled with the exception of the condensed milk, in this case the milk was old stock remaining after the business had changed hands. The stock was withdrawn. Of the 3 official samples of Milk certificated to be adulterated, two of the offenders were summoned but the cases were dismissed, a warrantee being submitted in each case. The prosecution in the 3rd case is pending at the time of writing.

Quality of Milk. The average percentage of milk-fat content in the genuine samples of milk was 3.67 throughout the year. This is about the average quality since 1914, in fact the yearly variation since that date has been very small indeed, the lowest (1914) being 3.59, and the highest 3.71 (1915, 1917 and 1919). Eight of the 79 genuine samples contained less than 3.25 per cent. of Milk-Fat and 16 samples contained 4 per cent. and over of butter fat. The first and last quarters of the year produced the richest milk and averaged 3.74 and 3.75 per cent. of fat.

Solids, not fat, averaged 8.84 per cent., 6 samples were below 8.6 per cent., and 16 samples contained 9 per cent and over of non fatty solids.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Description of Sample	Formal				Informal				Total	
	No. taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	No. taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	Samples taken	Adulterated
Beans, Baked with Pork and	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tomato Sauce ...	...	...	...	...	40(a)	37	3(a)	7.5	40	7.5
Butter ...	6(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Curry, Currant ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Caraway Seed ...	2(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lemon ...	1(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Seed ...	2(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sultana ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cream, Clotted ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Liquid ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Preserved ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Crackers ...	...	...	...	...	2(c)	2	...	...	2	...
Eggs, Liquid ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Four ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Ham, Tinned ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Macaroni ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Margarine ...	...	...	...	...	7(d)	7	...	...	7	...
Pork Meat ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Shroom Ketchup ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Milk ...	82	79	3	3.66	2	1	1	50.0	84	4.76
Condensed ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	100.0	2	50.0
Soup ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Bottled ...	...	...	...	...	1(e)	...	1	100.0	1	100.0
Dried ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...
Tinned ...	2	2	...	...	1(e)	...	1	100.0	3	33.3
Mon and Shrimp Paste ...	1(f)	1	...	...	3(g)	3	...	...	4	...
Mon and Anchovy Paste ...	...	...	...	...	2(h)	2	...	...	2	...
Spaghetti ...	12(i)	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Spaghetti ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Long Cake and Fingers ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Long Roll ...	4(k)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Matanas ...	...	...	...	...	2(c)	2	...	...	2	...
Meats ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Sup, Golden ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...
Tomatoes, Tinned ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Vegetable Fat ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Totals ...	133	130	3	2.25	77	70	7	9.1	210	4.76

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE LETTERS IN PRECEDING TABLE.

- (a) 9 samples of butter contained Boric Acid in amounts varying from .05% to .31%.
 3 samples of butter contained the maximum amount of water permissible *i.e.* 16%
- (b) 11 samples (Currant, Sultana, Lemon, and Seed) of Cake contained Boric Acid in amounts varying from .03% to .18%.
- (c) 4 samples (currants and sultanas) of dried fruit contained Boric Acid in amounts varying from .05% to .30%
- (d) 6 samples of margarine contained Boric Acid in amounts varying from .20% to .38%
- (e) 1 sample of Bottled Peas and 1 of Tinned Peas, each contained 0.7 grains of crystallised copper sulphate per pound.
- (f) 1 sample of Salmon and Shrimp Paste contained Boric Acid .10%
- (g) 2 samples of Salmon and Shrimp Paste contained Boric Acid 6.3 grains per pound.
- (h) 1 sample of Salmon and Anchovy Paste contained Boric Acid 8.4 grains per pound.
- (j) 4 samples of Sausages contained Boric Acid in amounts varying from .10% to .43%
- (k) 1 sample of Sponge Roll contained Boric Acid .24%

ADULTERATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

DATE.	INITIALS.	OFFENCE.	ACTION TAKEN & RESULT
25 Jan.	S.C.	Milk—Contained Carbonate of Soda and dirt	Informal Sample taken (after delivery) at private house. Condition of milk probably due to dirty container.
21 Mar.	C.W.S.	Milk—Deficient in Milk-Fat to extent of 41.33%	Dismissed. Warrantee submitted and upheld.
21 Mar.	C.W.S.	Milk—Deficient in Milk-Fat to extent of 38.66%	Dismissed. Warrantee submitted and upheld.
19 Oct.	E.B.	Butter—17.57% of water—Excess 1.57%	Informal Sample—Warned.
19 Oct.	C.S.	Butter—17.17% of water—Excess 1.17%	Informal Sample—Warned.
19 Oct.	A.	Butter—16.33% of water—Excess 0.33%	Informal Sample—Warned.
18 Dec.	C.	Condensed Milk—Not in conformity with 2nd Schedule of Public Health (Con. Milk) Regulations, 1923. Deficient in Milk Solids to extent of 5.24% and deficient in fat to extent of 1.02%	Informal Sample—Retailer's stock withdrawn.
31 Dec.	P.B.	Milk—Deficient in Milk-Fat to extent of 8.33%	Pending
4 Sept.	B.B.	Bottled Peas—Contained 0.7 grains Copper Sulphate per lb.	Informal Samples—Amount of adulterant too small to warrant further action.
4 Sept.	B.B.	Tinned Peas—Contained 0.7 grains Copper Sulphate per lb.	

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS,
1912 and 1917.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1923.

1.—Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of Preser- vative.	(b) Number in which Preserva- tive was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample.
Milk	84	Nil.
Cream	1	Nil.
Condensed Milk ...	2	Nil.

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b), and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it:—Nil.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made ...	5
(2) Statements incorrect ...	Nil

—
5
—

(3) Percentage of preservative found in each sample
(See below)

(b) Determinations made of Milk-Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream—
(1) Above 35 per cent.

Sample No.	% of Milk-Fat	% of Preservative	% stated on Stat. Label
122	61.00	0.11	Not exceeding .4% Boric
123	51.80	0.18	do. do. do
124	48.10	0.34	do. do. do
125	54.00	Trace	do. do. do
126	43.30	0.40	do. do. do

(2) Below 35 per cent.—Nil

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the Proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed—Nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken—Nil.

3.—Thickening Substances.

Any evidence of their addition to Cream or Preserved Cream. Action taken when found—Nil.

From the above information it will be seen that the Regulations are carefully observed by Dairymen and that the quality of Cream sold was very satisfactory. In only one sample was the maximum amount of Boric Acid found.

Milk-Fat (Standard 3.0 per cent.)

- 1 Sample contained over 4.75 per cent. of Fat.
 2 Samples contained between 4.5 and 4.74 per cent. of Fat.
 6 do. do. do. 4.25 do. 4.49 do. do.
 7 do. do. do. 4.00 do. 4.24 do. do.
 16 do. do. do. 3.75 do. 3.99 do. do.
 19 do. do. do. 3.50 do. 3.74 do. do.
 20 do. do. do. 3.25 do. 3.49 do. do.
 8 do. do. do. 3.00 do. 3.24 do. do.
 3 Adulterated Samples contained less than 3.0 per cent. of Milk-Fat.
 1 Adulterated unofficial Sample contained Carbonate of Soda and dirt.
 1 Sample abnormal as regard Fat content—contained 8.30 per cent. of Milk-Fat.

Solids, Not Fat (Standard 8.5 per cent.)

- 16 Samples contained 9 per cent and over of Solids, not Fat.
 12 Samples contained between 8.9 and 8.99 per cent. Solids, not Fat.
 20 do. do. do. 8.8 do. 8.89 do. do.
 16 do. do. do. 8.7 do. 8.79 do. do.
 9 do. do. do. 8.6 do. 8.69 do. do.
 6 do. do. do. 8.5 do. 8.59 do. do.

Not included in above is 1 abnormal sample that contained 8.30 per cent. of Milk Fat.

Seasonal Variations.

			Average Milk-Fat.	Average Solids, not Fat.
1st Quarter	22 Samples		3.74	8.74
2nd Quarter	13 do.		3.50	8.82
3rd Quarter	12 do.		3.54	8.70
4th Quarter	32 do.		3.75	8.96
Whole Year	79 Samples		3.67	8.84

MARGARINE ACT.

47 samples of butter and margarine (all informal) were taken and analysed. In addition 310 visits were made to Provision Shops and Dairies. No serious infringement of the Act was discovered.

MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT 1922. Section 4.

No colouring matter was discovered in the samples analysed, or the addition of separated or skimmed milk or reconstituted to fresh milk.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

Two samples were taken and one found not to be properly labelled according to the requirements of the Regulations. The Retailers stock was withdrawn from sale.

Part 3 of these Regulations is administered by H.M. Customs, the Medical Officer of Health not being concerned until the condensed milk is put on sale.

FLY CAMPAIGN.

The Head-teachers at some of the Elementary Schools afforded valuable assistance in connection with the appeal to the elder scholars for essay on "The Housefly as a danger to health, its life history, and practical measures for its suppression." A total of 274 Essays were sent in—215 from girls and 59 from boys.

The Essays were carefully examined and marked according to merit. Five were considered good enough for Honour Certificates (5 over 80% marks), and 38 for 1st class, 98 for 2nd class, and 10 for 3rd class certificates.

The following table shows the number of Essays received from, and the Certificates gained by each School which submitted Essays.

	Essays sent in.			Certificates gained.			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Honours	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
Bolt Street ...	0	14	14	0	4	6	0
Corporation Rd.	18	44	62	0	6	27	3
Crindau ...	16	76	92	1	12	27	3
Durham Road	0	29	29	3	2	6	0
Eveswell ...	9	0	9	0	0	5	1
Maindee ...	11	14	25	1	8	10	1
Spring Gardens	0	8	8	0	1	4	0
Tiedegar Wharf	0	24	24	0	1	11	2
St. Woolos	5	6	11	0	4	2	0
	59	215	274	5	38	98	10

The best of the Essays (Honours Grade) were:—May Williams, Gladys Gibbons, and Edna Chilcot (Durham Road Girls); Dorothy Dunn (Crindau Girls); Phyllis Fry (Maindee Girls).

Certificates signed by the Chairman of the Health Committee and M.O.H. were presented to each successful competitor.

On the whole the girls' efforts were decidedly better than those of the boys. The Competition undoubtedly served a useful purpose as the subject must have been discussed at the homes of the pupils.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RATS AND MICE ACT.

The Health Committee decided not to have a special Rat Week Campaign during 1923. The experience of previous Rat Weeks did not justify the additional expenditure.

The Corporation employed continuously during 1923, two professional rat catchers, one for the Urban District and one for the Port. The work done during the year may be summarised as follows:—

URBAN—

Number of premises found to be infested with rats, and baited, etc. ...	...	...	106
Number of Poison Baits laid	...	...	24,000
Number of Rats killed—			
By Traps and Gins	...	...	49
Rat Lime	...	...	378
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	611
By Poisons (estimated)	...	...	1773
Total	...	...	2,811

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—74,120.

Number of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).				Where killed	
	Male	Female	Total		
Brown ...	1458	3472	4930	On ships ...	190
Black ...	133	385	518	On shore ...	5258
	—	—	—		—
Totals ...	1591	3857	5448		5448
	—	—	—		—

TOTAL RATS DESTROYED—

URBAN	...	...	...	...	2811
PORT	...	...	...	...	5448
				—	
				8259	
				—	

WATER SUPPLY.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

Ynis-y-fro	84,000,000 gallons	15 acres, 3 rds.	37 ft.
Do. Subsidy	36,000,000 gallons	9 acres, 2 rds.	21 ft. 11 inch.
Pant-yr-eos	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres, 3 rds.	84 ft.
Wentwood	400,000,000 gallons	40 acres, 0 rds.	90 ft.
<hr/>			
	665,000,000		

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895 :—

	Number of Plans passed (<i>less</i> 20% for houses not erected)		Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void
1895—1899	...	2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	...	1703	5.7	341	590 (1901,
1905—1909	...	1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	..	936	5.64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918	...	166	6 (1918)	53	Nil (1918)

	Houses Erected and Occupied (to June 30th)			Struck off Rate Book	Net Total
	Private Enterprise	Corporation	Total		
1919	--	—	—	—	—
1920	8	—	8	—	8
1921	21	102	123	4	119
1922	25	176	201	0	201
1923	56	150	206	3	203

Since the War 656 houses have been built in town, and 10 have been struck off the rate book. These houses provide accommodation for 3,500 inhabitants. The increase in the population during 5 years has been estimated at 5,310. The position at the end of 1923 was therefore very much worse than it was in 1919, although not quite so bad as in 1922.

WORK DONE DURING 1923.

I. INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) :—

Infectious Diseases enquiries	...	1211
Systematic Inspection enquiries	...	} 1188
Private Houses enquiries	...	
Vans and Tents, <i>re</i> Rats, &c.	...	498
Registered Premises which were also		
Dwelling Houses	... ..	1826
Inspection <i>re</i> Cleanliness	... ..	1922
Inspection <i>re</i> Flushing Cisterns	... ..	2939
		<hr/> 9584

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910 :—

Systematic and others	1188
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(3) Number of Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation—52.

(4) Number of dwelling houses [exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading (3)] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit—855.

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the L.A. or their Officers—855.

III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS—Nil.

In all cases informal notices were served and the requirements complied with without recourse to statutory action. In all a total of 14,597 visits and re-visits were made in connection with the above work. 1085 houses with a population of 6,695 persons were on the Supervision List at the end of the year.

The difficulty of finding accommodation for the tenants occupying the 52 houses unfit for habitation made it impossible to obtain closing orders.

CENSUS FIGURES.

It was recognised in 1911 that there was serious overcrowding in cottage properties in Newport.

Comparisons between the Census figures for 1911 and 1921 bring out the following facts: The average population per room in 1921 was 1.00.

The percentages of the families accommodated in 1 to 4 rooms per family were as follows :—

			1921. per cent.	1911. per cent.
Families living in 1 room	...	...	3.5	1.5
Families living in 2 rooms	...	...	19.4	11.5
Families living in 3 rooms	...	...	13.5	8.9
Families living in 4 rooms	...	...	12.7	11.1
Families living in 4 or less rooms	...	...	49.1	33.0
Families living in more than 4 rooms	...	...	50.9	67.0

There were 4,675 families at the time of the 1921 census who came under the category of "two" rooms or less per family.

In the town generally there were 1.34 families per dwelling, and only 52.2 per cent. of the families were in undivided occupation of separate dwellings, compared with 1.17 families per dwelling in the rest of Monmouthshire.

	1903 to 1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Totals
Houses Systematically Inspected	4035	763	858	2420	1261	1485	1188	12010
Houses dealt with by Committee	3535	...	...	...	...	...	...	3535
Houses Closed	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Houses Repaired	1925	*463	*465	*857	*1333	*1195	855	7133
No. of Systematic Inspections made	9917	763	858	2420	1261	1485	1188	17892
No. of Visits for Supervision of Work	39439	1061	1029	1820	3385	3956	2050	52740
<i>Re Cleanliness—</i>								
No. of Houses put on Supervision List	550	1	...	75	+162	205	92	1085
No. of Visits and Re-visits	..	1499	1386	656	2878	2746	2465	...
No. of Notices Verbal and Written	...	311	145	495	466	261	250	..

* Includes minor repairs. Total, 4,353 houses.

† Includes 158 new Corporation Houses.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the necessity for cottages for those in receipt of small wages in order to reduce the overcrowding among the poorer classes. The present housing schemes will not remedy this evil to any appreciable extent. The conditions under which a large number of Newport inhabitants are living not only very seriously menaces the Public Health, but they have had a demoralising effect upon many housewives who have ceased to take a pride in their houses or apartments. The house shortage has thus lowered the standard of domestic hygiene.

It is very encouraging to be able to report that many of those who have secured new houses, and who had become indifferent to their environment, have recovered their self-respect, and that their dwellings are now clean and tidy.

In my 1921 report reference was made to the large amount of domestic unhappiness and worry caused by the occupation of small houses by two or three families—with 16 to 18 inhabitants in cottages with three bedrooms. A considerable amount of the time of the staff is taken up with such cases in trying to re-arrange the accommodation available to the best advantage.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Bye-laws exist for the Regulation of these premises. The conditions of overcrowding which exist in the town have seriously interfered with their proper control. 328 inspections were made to Registered Sub-let Houses (of which there were 32) and 11 notices were served to remedy defects, etc.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The water carriage system is in use in all parts of the town. The sewage is disposed of in the tidal portion of the River Usk at 14 out-falls. The rise and fall of the tides, which produce a thorough scouring of the river bed, disposes of the sewage fairly satisfactorily. No nuisance is anticipated from this method unless the river, at or near Newport, is called upon to dispose of a considerable increase in the volume of sewage.

There are still nearly 2,000 hand flushed water closets in the town, War conditions prevented the speedy provision of automatic flush tanks to these w.c.'s. 573 flushing tanks were fixed during the year to w.c.'s. previously hand flushed. Since 1910, no fewer than 2,958 hand flushed w.c.'s have been supplied with automatic flushes.

SCAVENGING.

Moveable ashbins are in general use, but unfortunately the majority of them are improvised and coverless, and, therefore, not satisfactory. The ashes are collected twice a week. The refuse is disposed of at the Destructor and tips.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, MEAT INSPECTION, ETC.

A summary of the work done will be found in the Tables appended to this Report.

There are now only three small private slaughter houses in the town, consequently nearly the whole of the slaughtering is done at the Public Slaughterhouse. The Corporation have purchased land adjoining the Destructor for new Public Slaughter Houses, etc.

VANS AND TENTS.

Bye-laws for the control of such dwellings have been prepared. They are still awaiting the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Outworkers' premises :—

1.—INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered	No. of Notices Served
Factories	147	86	20	17	10
Workshops (including Bakehouses) ...	660	1846	363	117	92
Workplaces	79	1829	7	9	7
Outworkers Premises	75	210	30	2	1
Totals	961	3971	420	145	110

Further details will be found in Tables 18 and 20. Table 19 deals with Infectious Diseases on Registered Premises. Table 21 (a and b) shows the amount of meat and other foods condemned and destroyed or sent to the Destructor for conversion into animal foods or fertilisers.

Meteorological information for the year will be found in Table 22, whilst Tables 23 and 24 give summaries of the work done by Senior Inspector Spencer Jones, the Assistant Inspectors, and Health Visitors, by which it will be seen that the total number of inspections and re-visits amounted to 49,207, compared with 48,691 in 1922.

It is a pleasure to be able to report again that the work performed by the staff of the Health Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and that it has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving very considerable expenditure of money.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1923.

591 complaints were received and attended to as against 579 last year. Many of these complaints were made in connection with the Rents Restriction Act. Again a large proportion of these complainants (tenants) were found to be considerably in arrears with the rent, consequently there was, naturally, difficulty and delay in getting repairs done. The action taken by the Department was thus of assistance to both tenants and owners.

SUPERVISION OF NEW AND REPAIRED PROPERTY.

The number of houses on the list is 1,085. The number of houses put on during the year was 92, all of them new houses built under the Corporation Scheme. The primary inspections numbered 1,922. On 1,610 inspections the houses were found satisfactory. A certain number of houses had minor faults, due to negligence on the part of the tenants, and it was only necessary to caution them. In 104 cases written notices were served on dirty tenants and sub-tenants, in addition to 107 verbal notices. 543 re-visits were made to see that the notices were complied with. It was not necessary to take proceedings, the notice being fully and quickly complied with.

FLUSHING CISTERNS FOR WATER CLOSETS.

The Newport Corporation Act, 1889 (Section 126) reads:—“Every water closet shall have a good supply of water laid on, and an efficient flushing apparatus attached thereto, etc.” In pre-war days the Health Department were enforcing the fixing of flushing apparatus to w.c.'s. In May this year the Housing Committee resolved to put the Act into force forthwith. As a result 2,939 houses were inspected for this purpose; 1,604 of these houses had w.c. flushes; 894 were without any flushing apparatus, notices were served on the owners, and in addition, 96 notices for other premises, where flushing cisterns were found to be absent, as a result 573 flushes, etc., were fixed during the year.

STABLES.

The number kept under supervision was 1,399, but not one half of these stables were occupied during the latter part of the spring, and in the summer months most of the horses are put out to grass. Owing to the rapid increase of motor vehicles the number of horses is rapidly diminishing. During the fly season, 18,187 sprayings were made of stables, dumps, etc. 18 notices were served on occupiers for accumulation of manure. These accumulations usually occur during the harvest season when it is difficult to get the farmers to send in for the manure.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS, ETC., ACTS.

The duties under the above Acts have been thoroughly enforced, Inspections, 3,971; nuisances dealt with, 145; notices served, 110; and re-visits in order to see the nuisances are abated, 325. These registered premises are maintained in a satisfactory condition, and whenever cleansing or lime washing was necessary and brought to the notices of the occupiers it was promptly attended to. The domestic workshop and homework premises have been frequently visited to see that the work is not carried on under insanitary conditions and that there is no infectious disease on the premises. With regard to complaints received from H.M. Inspector of Factories and Nuisances, etc., discovered by him in the course of his inspection, these were immediately inquired into; if the nuisances etc., were not abated a notice was at once served.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are still 13 within the Borough. They accommodated a daily average of 261.3 persons. 772 inspections were made of them. Of the 8 nuisances discovered, 5 were due to want of cleanliness, but on the whole they were well kept, and no breach of the Regulations was discovered that would justify court proceedings.

SUB-LET HOUSES (*or Houses Let in Lodgings*).

To register and supervise all the sub-let houses in Newport would be an impossible and needless task. The Bye-laws therefore have been applied only to those houses which require special supervision (32). Considerable trouble has been experienced in preventing overcrowding owing to the shortness of accommodation in the Borough. The sub-tenants of these particular houses have no respect for or sense of morality, or idea of personal cleanliness. To keep these houses up to Registration Standard daily visits are needed with frequent night inspections. But this is quite impossible with the present limited staff. 328 inspections were made. 11 of the 17 nuisances discovered were due to the want of cleanliness.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

38 of these premises were licensed at the end of the year. 37 of these were renewals and one was a new license. The inspections numbered 607. Only 6 nuisances were discovered; these were promptly remedied on service of informal notice. Before licensing any applicant satisfactory police reports must be forthcoming. 1 case of Erysipelas and 1 of Pneumonia occurred in one of the Houses during the year.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The work of Food Inspection assumes more and more importance and involves a considerable amount of time of the staff. No less than 14,502 visits were made during 1923. The Provision Market, Fish

Stores, Railway Station, etc., are inspected every morning before 9.0 a.m., and every Saturday night from 6.0 to 8.30 an inspector is on duty, more particularly at the Market. The early morning inspections prevent a large quantity of stale meat and, especially, fish from being sold to street hawkers.

Suspicious carcasses of animals from the country are now invariably submitted for inspection; whenever it is possible they are brought in and slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouse. These carcasses are thoroughly examined and finally passed or condemned by the Medical Officer of Health. A large proportion of this class of meat was condemned during the year. Not a single instance was known during the year of a carcase of meat having been taken directly to a butcher's shop and offered for sale before submission for inspection. The Butchers individually and through their Association have realised what is required of them in the matter of meat inspection, and have co-operated well with the Health Department.

Much meat and fish have been dealt with at the Railway Station and Goods Dept., and the officials there have given every assistance. It is satisfactory to report that the meat in course of transit to the Valleys is now much better handled and protected than it was formerly.

The Cold Stores are inspected weekly. They are now much improved, especially the chill room. The meat, etc., is also better preserved and handled than it was during the war. The old parts of the Stores are being demolished and later we shall have one of the most up-to-date and sanitary Stores in the Country.

There are seven wholesale Meat Stores (all in Shaftesbury Street). They act as distributing Centres for all parts of Monmouthshire, as well as Newport. They are all well constructed and sanitary. Almost every day they receive a fresh supply of meat, either from the Cold Stores or by rail. The meat is well protected with two coverings on arrival, and it is sent out in the same way. The premises are inspected daily. Occasionally bone-tainted meat had to be dealt with, which usually meant condemning between 60 to 70lbs.

Tuberculosis Disease. As usual, a large amount of this disease was discovered. 13 cows, 1 bull, and 1 sow pig, were found to have general or pulmonary Tuberculosis. All the carcasses and offals were condemned.

11 cows, 1 bull and 1 pig had Localised Tubercle. The carcasses being generally healthy, only the affected parts containing tubercular lesions were condemned.

Of the meat from the Irish cattle boat which arrived here via Fishguard, for inspection and sale, there were condemned:—

						lbs.
February	8th	Carcase of a Cow	Bruised	...	...	700
April	12th	2 Fores & 2 Hinds of Beef	Dropsical	...	...	453
October	10th	Carcase of a Cow	Filthy condition	...	...	520
do.	15th	Carcase of a Cow and Offal	Septic Poisoning	...	...	511
do.	20th	Beef	Bruised	...	...	333
do.	31st	Do.	Bruised	...	...	240
November	5th	Do.	Bruised	...	...	323
do.	5th	Do.	Bruised	...	...	500
do.	27th	Do.	Bruised	...	...	682
December	3rd	Do.	Bruised	...	...	72
do.	7th	Do.	Bruised	...	...	77
do.	7th	Do.	Bruised	...	...	40
do.	12th	Do.	Bruised	...	...	89
do.	12th	Do.	Bruised	...	...	332
do.	22nd	Do.	Dropsical	...	...	242
do.	22nd	Do.	Bruised	...	...	100
do.	24th	Do.	Bruised	...	...	181
Total						5,395

PREPARED FOODS.

The greater recognition of late years of the necessity for strict hygienic methods in the preparation of ready-made and cooked food-stuffs has led to considerable attention being paid to premises where these trades are carried on. Sausage and pork pie makers, tripe boilers, faggot makers, fish and chip frying, and ice cream makers have all received visits at least once every week. Attention has been paid to the sanitary condition of the premises and to the cleanliness of the utensils, materials and methods of preparation. On no occasion was it necessary to seize or condemn any food stuffs. The meat, offals, fish, etc., had generally been inspected before their arrival at the purveyors' premises. Samples of ice cream were occasionally taken.

The trades of tripe and cowheel cleaners and boilers and fish frying should be classed as offensive trades. In many towns, especially in the North, this has been done. Section 51 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, gives power to a Local Authority to declare any particular business to be an offensive business and to make bye-laws for its control. It is very desirable that the above trades should be thus dealt with in Newport.

COLD STORES.

The Cold Stores, as stated, are inspected weekly and more frequently when occasion arises. The Chill room is always a source of trouble to the butchers who make use of it as "the meat does not come out better than when it is put in." As a result the meat has occasionally to be destroyed owing to its unmarketable appearance. The temperature of the Chill room varies because it has to be opened often. These premises are undergoing considerable alterations. When completed it will be one of the finest Cold Stores in the Country.

The Public Abattoir, the property of the Corporation, is very insanitary; there is no hope of any improvement until the new Abattoir is built which it is hoped will be in the very near future; the animals are all killed, dressed and hung in the slaughterhouse. The drainage, floors, and light are bad—the light could be very much improved with little cost by removing the wood louvres and substituting glass ones. 836 visits were paid to the premises.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are three at Maindee. At two of them a few sheep are slaughtered each week during the year; but no cattle, while in the other slaughterhouse about a dozen pigs are slaughtered weekly. The premises are inspected three and sometimes four times weekly. All the carcasses were examined and found to be healthy. These premises were kept in a cleanly condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register, 74 within the Borough; Inspections 582 or 7.86 per premises during the year. The number of nuisances discovered in the course of inspection was 48, for which 42 notices were served; 95 re-visits were paid in order to get the notices complied with—most of the nuisances were dirty Bakehouses—the need for lime-washing; nearly all of these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in a fairly good sanitary condition.

COW SHEDS (68); MILKSHOPS (106); DAIRIES (2).

The 176 premises on the register have been inspected 1,163 times or 6.6 times each during the year. Only 8 nuisances or breaches of the Regulations were discovered in the course of inspection, 5 notices were served, re-visits 60, all of which were abated. The conditions under which milk is stored and sold has been considerably improved. But further improvements are still necessary especially in the general shops; these vendors on the outskirts of the Town are very necessary as they supply a public need, and to remove them from the Register would inconvenience the public, but they require strict supervision.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SPENCER E. JONES,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Infectious Diseases Notification & Death Chart, 1923

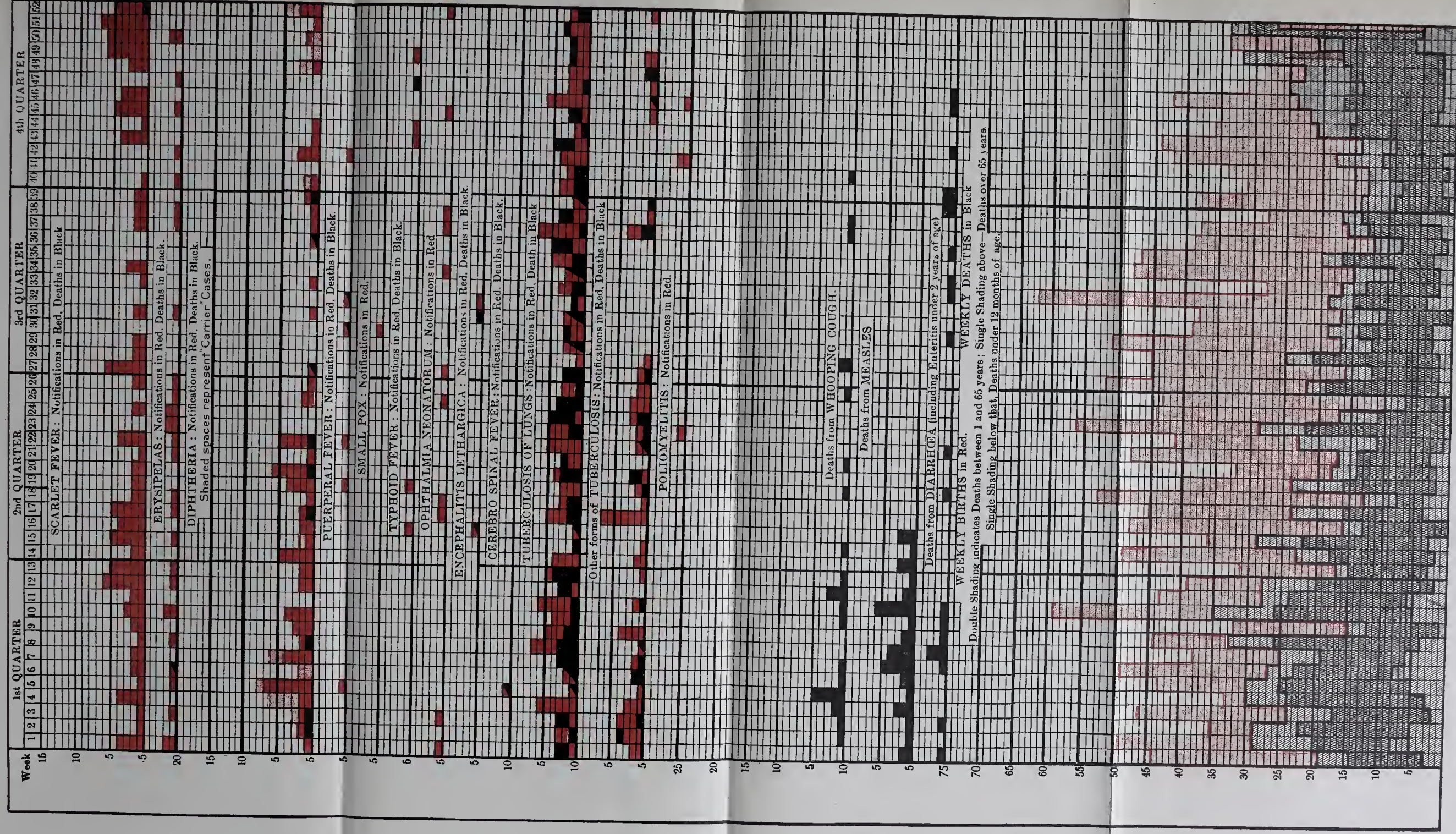


TABLE 1

CENSUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS REVISED TO JUNE, 1923.

Wards	Area in Acres	Census 1921							June 30th, 1923										
		No. of Persons			Estimated No. of Houses			Average No. of Persons per Inhabited House	Estimated Increase or Decrease in Population since Census	Estimated Population			No. of Houses Built in 12 months	New Houses since Census	Estimated No. of Houses in Borough			Average No. of Persons per Inhabited House	Density (persons per acre)
		Male	Female	Total	Inha- bited	Void	Total			Male	Female	Total			Inha- bited	Void	Total		
Crindau ...	277	4869	4747	9616	1599	...	1599	6'01	68	4901	4783	9684	...	...	1599	...	1599	6'06	34'96
Caerau ...	502	4530	5171	9701	1821	6	1827	5'3	253	4646	5308	9954	21	37	1858	6	1864	5'35	19'8
St. Woolos ...	244	3520	4341	7861	1476	7	1483	5'3	- 99	3407	4295	7762	2	2	1478	7	1485	5'25	31'8
Tredegear ...	79	4087	3985	8072	1106	...	1166	7'3	31	4103	4000	8103	...	2	1108	...	1108	7'31	102'6
Alexandra ...	1251	6288	5041	11329†	1337	3	1340	7'9	101	6354	5076	11430	...	2	1339	3	1342	7'99	9'1
Central ...	194	4226	3775	8001‡	1044	...	1044	7'6	29	4241	3789	8030	- 3	- 3	1041	...	1041	7'64	41'4
St. Julians ...	421	5053	5315	10368	2041	...	2041	5'08	221	5161	5428	10589	6	66†	2107	...	2107	5'02	25'1
Maindee ...	273	3721	3925	7646	1497	5	1502	5'1	- 53	3690	3903	7593	2	2	1499	5	1504	5'06	27'8
Victoria ...	175	4665	4654	9319‡	1599	1	1600	5'8	47	4688	4678	9366	5	8	1607	1	1608	5'83	53'5
Lliswerry ...	1604	5927	5860	11787‡	1894	10	1904	6'2	1192	6531	6448	12979	170§	288†	2182	10	2192	5'94	8'09
Whole Borough ...	5020*	46886	46814	93700‡	15414	32	15446	6'02 ¶	1790	47782	47708	95490	206 - 3 203§	407 - 3 404†	15818	32	15850	5'98 ¶	19'02

* Includes 589 acres covered by water. ‡ Includes Shipping Population. Total 828. § Includes 150 Houses built under Corporation Scheme.

† Includes 326 Houses built under Corporation Scheme. ¶ Shipping Population excluded.

TABLE 2
CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1923.

[illegible]

TABLE 3

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1923, and previous years.

YEAR	Population Estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District			Transferable Deaths			Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un- corrected No.	Net		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Of Non- Residents Registered in the District	Of Residents not Registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages	
			No.	Rate							No.	Rate per 1000 Net births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	
5 Years' Average 1913-1917	{ 83,584* 88,345†	2126	2124	24.05	1124	13.45	85	104		225	106.0	1144	13.68	
		2196	2188	23.70	1134	12.65	122	119		172	78.53	1131	12.62	
1918	{ 81,483* 91,299†	1821	1836	20.11	1045	12.82	85	215		166	90.4	1175	14.42	
1919	{ 87,251* 90,890†	1998	2011	22.12	1050	12.03	91	165		161	80.0	1124	12.88	
1920	90,728	2642	2625	28.93	1177	12.97	137	86		203	77.3	1126	12.41	
1921	93,700	2382	2362	25.21	1112	11.87	146	71		195	82.5	1037	11.07	
1922	94,880	2136	2104	22.18	1287	13.56	153	60		134	63.7	1194	12.58	
1923	95,490	2130	2102	22.01	1118	11.71	153	55		136	64.7	1020	10.68	

* Civil population for Death Rates.

† Population for Birth rates.

TABLE 4

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1923.
 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Wks	1 to 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified	...38	6	5	5	54	32	16	16	16	134
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inquests	... 1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Small-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	12
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	9
Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tub. Meningitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abdominal Tub. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tub. Diseases ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (Not T.B.) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions ...		... 2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	6
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...		...	...	...	3	3	2	4	4	2	15
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		...	...	1	...	1	4	1	2	1	9
Diarrhoea ...		...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Enteritis ...		... 1	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	4	13
Gastritis ...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Syphilis ...		... 1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Other Ven. Diseases ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...		... 3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congen. Malformation ...		4	...	3	1	8	2	...	...	...	10
Premature Birth ...		25	2	...	1	28	3	...	1	...	32
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...		... 3	2	1	...	6	7	1	...	...	14
Other Respiratory Diseases ...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Causes ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals ...		...39	6	5	5	55	32	16	16	17	136

Nett Births registered during the calendar year : legitimate 2038; illegitimate 64.
 Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year : legitimate 124; illegitimate 12.
 Infant Death Rate : legitimate 60.8; illegitimate 187.5. Total 64.7.
 Deaths from all causes at all Ages, 1020. Population 95,490.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Crindau	Central	Alexandra	Maindee	Lilawerry	Whole Town
Mothers on Register						
Old ...	216	388	271	250	273	1428
New ...	63	87	60	73	53	336
Inward Transfers	...	5	2	2	1	10
Total ...	309	480	333	325	327	1774
(Left	74	155	98	87	145	559
Less { Outward Transfers	2	1	4	2	1	10
{ Deaths	1	2	1	4
Nett Total	232	322	230	236	181	1201
Expectant Mothers—Old ...						
(included in above New	5	13	9	6	11	44
figures)	26	31	37	26	31	151
Total ...	31	44	46	32	42	195
Infants on Register						
Old ...	45	80	44	50	50	269
New ...	77	77	70	70	47	341
Inwards Transfers	...	2	...	1	...	3
Total ...	122	159	114	121	97	613
Passed into 2nd year						
Let	60	104	60	59	59	342
Less { Outward Transfers	...	1	...	11	4	16
{ Deaths	1	...	2	3
...	3	1	4	1	1	10
Nett Total	58	53	48	50	33	242
Children on Register						
Old ...	216	354	255	233	249	1307
New ...	20	47	42	32	30	171
Transferred from Infants	60	104	60	59	59	342
Inward Transfers	...	3	2	2	1	8
Total ...	296	508	359	326	339	1828
Passed into 5th year						
Outward Transfers	24	35	29	17	16	121
Less { Left	2	1	2	2	1	8
{ Deaths	61	137	92	60	129	479
...	1	3	2	...	1	7
Nett Total	208	332	931	917	109	2229

[illegible]

Attendances																									
	Total	Clinic	Weekly Average	Total	Clinic																				
Other Mothers ...	1900	142	40.9	20.3	2965	145	61.2	32.2	1316	48	27.4	9.6	1669	154	34.8	19.2	1162	170	24.2	17.0	9072	659	188.5	98.8	
Expectant Mothers	224		4.6		276		5.7		283		5.9		211		4.4			268		5.6		1262		26.2	
(Clinic Attendances also included in totals)	2184	142	45.5	20.3	3244	145	66.9	32.2	1509	48	33.3	9.6	1880	154	39.2	19.2		1430	170	29.8	17.0	10334	659	214.7	98.8
Infants under 1 year	726	24	15.1	3.4	1010	49	20.8	10.9	499	11	10.4	2.2	641	23	13.3	2.9		449	28	9.3	2.8	3325	135	68.9	22.2
Children 1-5 years	1419	67	29.6	9.6	2708	85	55.8	18.9	1330	13	27.7	2.6	1327	81	27.7	10.1		1176	96	24.5	9.6	7360	343	165.3	50.3
Total ...	4329	233	90.2	33.3	6959	279	143.5	62.0	3428	72	71.4	14.4	3848	258	80.2	32.2		3055	294	63.6	29.4	21619	1136	448.9	171.3

Deaths (I. Infants, M. Mothers, C. Children)	I. 3. M. 1. C. 1.		I. 1. M. 2. C. 3.		I. 4. M. 1. C. 2.		I. 1. C. 1.		I. 10. M. 4. C. 7.		
	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	
No. of Individuals	169	126	160	99	86	81	186	115	69	670	454
No. of Weighings	366	264	422	207	184	91	366	175	127	1465	789

No. of Individuals	No. of Weighings		160	99	86	186	115	69	33	670	454	
	169	366										264
No. of Individuals	126	160	99	86	186	115	69	33	670	454
No. of Weighings	264	422	207	184	366	175	127	46	1465	783

	2 Old, 16 New = 18	13 Old, 27 New = 40	4 Old, 23 New = 27	13 Old, 22 New = 35	9 Old, 21 New = 30	41 Old, 109 New = 150
Number paying in ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid in ...	13 13 0	25 2 3	21 14 0	34 2 6	17 9 6	111 11 3
No. paid out ...	13	28	16	22	17	101
Amount paid out { deposit	13 2 6	27 16 9	18 8 6	31 10 6	18 16 6	110 10 9
{ Int. ...	3 8 0	6 17 5	4 11 8	7 14 8½	4 13 9	27 5 6
						= 137 16 3½
Clothing	No. made and sold	82				

No. made and sold	82	65 + 62½ yds.	180	89 + 128½ yds.	173 + 4¾ yds.	580 + 106 yds.
Amount received...	£8 7 10	£12 1 1	16 12 0½	£17 17 5½	£12 14 4	£67 12 9
No. and value of Garments given away	9	13	22	14	18	76
Total value of Stock in hand—Flannel	1 12 3	2 5 6	3 6 0	2 3 9	3 3 0	12 10 6
Rubber Goods	11 6 7½	7 4 5¾	7 1 6	5 7 8	5 13 1½	36 13 4¾
Playgrounds	1 11 3	1 2 10½	0 15 6	2 18 0½	0 5 4½	6 13 0½
Other Monies received and paid in						

	6.	9.	1	4	0 5 0	0 9 6½
Playgrounds	0 1 0	0 3 6¼
Pireguards	3 10 7	5 12 11	0 14 2	2 2 1	2 2 1	16 5 5½
Rubber Goods	1 8 2	0 8 4	0 2 3	0 16 2¼	0 2 3	233
Tea Money	11 18 8	6 3 2	6 9 6	5 2 11	5 2 11	2 19 6 38 10 1

TABLE 6
WARD SUMMARY.

Summary of Cases supplied with Fresh and Dried Milk, Year ended, December 31st, 1923.

WARD	Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Expectant Mothers	Children	Infants	Total Cases	Fresh Milk		Dried Milk		Total Cost £ s. d.
							Amount in Pints	Cost £ s. d.	Amount in lbs.	Cost £ s. d.	
Crindau	...	20	2	15	4	41	1268	14 19 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	28	2 8 2	17 7 6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Cacrau	1	8	1	5	3	18	476	6 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	1 10 4	7 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Woollos	...	1	3	2	1	7	245	2 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	0 5 0	2 19 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tredegar	...	3	10	19	7	39	1085	13 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	1 19 6	15 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alexandra	2	11	5	18	7	43	1355	16 6 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	4 1 2	20 7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Central	...	9	3	10	6	28	766 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 2 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	50	4 7 2	13 9 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
St. Julians	...	13	...	6	4	23	581	7 4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	1 10 0	8 14 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Maindee	...	4	2	2	3	11	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 16 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	24	2 4 0	6 0 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Victoria	...	4	1	...	4	9	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	1 11 6	4 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lliswerry	1	9	2	9	9	30	584 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 16 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	54	4 11 3	11 7 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Totals	4	82	29	86	48	249	6865	82 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	285	24 8 1	107 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE 7

Table showing for Comparison Birth-Rate, Death-Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1923, of Newport, Mon., and other Districts.

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths				
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 15 yrs.	Total Deaths under 1 year	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes of Death	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	19.7	11.6	0.01	...	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	?	92.0	6.9	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	20.4	11.6	0.01	...	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	?	92.2	7.2	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	19.8	10.6	0.01	...	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	?	92.6	6.1	1.3
London	20.2	11.2	0.01	...	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	?	90.8	9.1	0.1
NEWPORT, MON.	22.01	10.68	...	...	0.398	0.01	0.27	0.06	0.136	0.314	9.99	64.7	21.3	93.6	6.37	...

TABLE 8

WARD STATISTICS.

WARD	NETT DEATH RATES (per 1,000 population)														
	Nett Birth Rates per 1,000 population		Nett Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births		All Causes		7 Principal Zymotic Diseases		Total Zymotic Diseases		Tuberculosis		Respiratory Diseases		
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	Other Forms		1923	1922	
											Lungs	1923			1922
Crindau	24.47	22.49	59.1	86.7	10,429	15.61	.927	1.02	2,271	3.79	.721	1.33	.103	1,133	2.87
Caerau	14.26	17.81	63.4	80.0	9,242	12.93	.700	.61	2,109	3.05	.900	.91	.400	.600	1.32
St. Woolos	13.91	15.07	37.0	91.7	10,306	12.31	.387	.25	1,674	3.76	.903	1.00	.129	.387	2.13
Tredegar	24.06	22.14	35.9	66.3	11,106	12.84	1,230	1.34	2,591	2.93	.861	1.10	.246	1,107	1.71
Alexandra	25.02	25.62	101.4	40.8	11,986	10.89	1,914	.75	3,324	3.22	.957	1.30	.087	2,175	2.00
Central	21.79	27.52	108.6	98.6	14,072	19.01	1,240	1.35	3,735	5.30	1,736	1.60	.372	2,232	3.33
St. Julians	20.77	18.95	68.2	60.3	10,104	12.28	.376	.28	1,605	2.18	.752	.85	.282	1,128	1.80
Maindee	20.51	18.46	64.1	48.9	10,667	10.72	.396	...	1,448	2.12	.924	1.03	.132	1,584	1.54
Victoria	24.03	22.15	57.8	38.3	9,929	9.75	.535	.31	2,455	1.80	1,284	.42	.428	1,070	2.22
Lliswerry	25.73	26.81	47.9	53.1	9,399	9.97	1,463	.16	2,696	2.59	.616	1.50	.385	1,694	2.09
Whole Borough...	22.01	22.18	64.7	63.7	10,681	12.58	.963	.56	2,419	3.03	.942	1.11	.262	1,351	2.11

TABLE 9
VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born each Year from July 1st, 1896,
to June 30th, 1923.

YEAR (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
1897	1995	1614	13	...	223	27	25	73	20	...	93.0
1898	2160	1598	28	...	249	69	4	100	97	15	85.04
1899	2226	1545	26	1	269	94	10	93	103	78	80.4
1900	2103	1534	7	...	?	49	11	79	60	110	?
1901	2185	1627	6	1	269	23	16	99	32	113	85.9
1902	2213	1799	5	...	219	30	10	66	9	75	90.9
1903	2345	1910	4	...	222	43	15	69	13	69	90.3
1904	2281	1809	7	...	260	57	12	60	5	71	90.4
1905	2365	1881	12	...	226	56	18	80	3	89	89.1
1906	2354	1759	8	...	247	124	13	99	6	98	84.3
1907	2427	1798	9	...	247	115	13	143	6	96	83.3
1908	2479	1580	7	...	240	201	16	162	9	264	71.3
1909	2520	1470	8	...	208	106	14	170	4	540	64.1
1910	2452	1306	11	...	216	93	11	151	2	662	58.9
1911	2348	1048	3	...	206	100	14	152	5	820	49.3
1912	2340	968	6	...	214	75	10	164	...	903	45.8
1913	2301	922	4	...	190	72	12	121	...	980	44.0
1914	2443	885	4	...	206	117	9	152	...	1070	39.7
1915	2148	739	2	...	153	104	13	137	...	970	37.3
1916	2043	763	3	...	151	117	16	105	...	885	40.7
1917	1891	695	3	...	132	125	11	82	...	843	39.8
1918	1786	653	8	...	137	114	10	59	...	805	40.0
1919	1762	603	5	...	132	107	5	86	...	821	37.2
1920	2575	852	5	...	161	138	11	79	..	1329	35.5
1921	2458	751	4	...	127	105	12	60	...	1399	32.4
1922	2250	722	1	...	137	77	16	52	...	1245	34.4
1923	2111	819	3	...	103	81	12	64	4	1052	40.5

TABLE 11
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
 Summary of Notifications during the period 1st January, 1923 to 31st December, 1923.

		Number of Notifications on Form "A"													Number of Notifications on Form "B"				Number of Notifications on Form "C"		Number of Notifications on Form "D"				
		Primary Notifications													Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	Primary Notifications				Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	Poor-Law Institutions	Sana-toria	Poor-Law Institutions	Sana-toria	
																Under 5	5—10	10—15	Total						
Age Periods.		0—1	1—2	2—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and upwards	Total		Under 5	5—10	10—15	Total						
Pulmon-ary	{ Males	...	2 ²	...	2	2	3 ¹	11 ²	18	15	14 ²	5	4	76 ⁷	99 ⁷	...	...	...	...	...	2	56 ^a	2	57 ^b
	{ Females	...	...	...	3 ¹	4	11	11 ¹	16	15 ¹	8	3	2 ¹	73 ⁴	98 ⁴	...	...	1	1	1	7	23	2	24
Non-Pulmon-ary	{ Males	...	4 ²	...	9 ¹	5 ¹	5	2	5 ²	1 ¹	2	...	...	33 ⁷	40 ⁷	...	...	1	1	1	1	11	...	11
	{ Females	...	...	2	1	6	4	6	2	4	2	2	...	29	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ^c	...	8 ^d
Totals		6 ⁴	2	15 ²	17 ¹	23 ¹	30 ³	41 ²	35 ²	26 ²	10	61	211 ¹⁸	269 ¹⁸	2	2	2	10	97	4	100
Bones & Joints	{ Males	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	10 ¹	13 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	8
	{ Females	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Bowels	{ Males	...	1 ¹	...	2	1	...	...	2 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	7 ³	8 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ^c	...	1 ^d
Glands	{ Males	...	...	...	3 ¹	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	7 ¹	10 ¹	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
Brain	{ Males	...	3 ¹	...	...	2 ¹	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7 ²	7 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General	{ Males	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eyes	{ Males	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		...	...	4 ²	2	10 ¹	11 ¹	9	8	7 ²	5 ¹	4	2	62 ⁷	72 ⁷	...	...	1	1	1	1	18 ^c	...	19 ^d
Non-Pulmonary Forms																									

The small figures shown are those notified "after death," the total being 18, same are included in the figures in which spaces they are shown.
 a—Includes 3 Observation Cases. b—Includes 2 Observation Cases. c—Includes 1 Observation Case. d—Includes 1 Observation Case.

TABLE 12

YEAR, 1923.

School	WHOOPIING COUGH						CHICKEN POX						MUMPS						OTHER INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES						
	School Patients			Non- School Patients			School Patients			Non- School Patients			School Patients			Non- School Patients			School Patients			Non- School Patients			
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	
Alexandra	3	12	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Bolt Street	1	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	6	2	...	...	11
Central	1	...	2	1	...	4	1	...	2	1	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	3
Church Road	2	14	8	...	24	6	3	12	22	...	73	6	2	5	...	...	13	4	5	1	3	1	14
Corporation Road	1	14	23	...	38	11	3	34	10	1	59	2	3	2	...	...	7	10	14	9	3	...	36
Clytha	1	7	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Crindau	1	1	...	4	...	6	2	2	1	...	1	6	2	1	...	...	3	8	1	...	...	...	9	
Durham Road	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eveswell	1	...	17	6	...	24	...	...	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	6
Holy Cross	1	6	...	7	...	1	1	3	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	1	6
Lliswerry	3	...	...	3	1	...	10	5	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Maindee	3	3	...	6	12	2	55	17	...	86	2	2	3	...	...	7	5	4	5	...	2	16
Shaftesbury Street	23	12	...	35	...	...	19	1	...	23	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	8
Spring Gardens	3	8	...	11	...	2	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	1	...	8
St. Joseph's	2	...	2	1	2	7	5	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3
St. Mary's	3	11	...	14	1	...	4	3	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	3
St. Michael's	8	...	16	...	2	9	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
St. Woolos	1	1	6	...	8	1	1	7	2	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tredegar Wharf	4	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Secondary	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Junior Secondary
Newport High School...
Private School	2	2	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical College	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School	69	...	69	...	...	...	20	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
TOTALS	4	6	107	194	...	311	39	20	201	94	7	361	20	9	16	1	...	46	44	10	37	16	5	142	

TABLE 13
DISEASE.—MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES, 1923.

School	SCHOOL CHILDREN												Quarterly Totals for Whole School	Quarterly Totals for Children under School age				Quarterly Totals for Children above School age				Total for whole Year	
	Quarters of year	Boys				Girls				Infants				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3											4
Alexandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Bolt Street	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Church Road	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Corporation Road	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Clytha	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Crindau	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Durham Road	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Eveswell	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Holy Cross	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Llswerry	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Maindee	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Shaftesbury Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Spring Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
St. Joseph's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
St. Mary's	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
St. Michael's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
St. Woolos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Tredegar Wharf	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Municipal Secondary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Junior Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newport High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private School	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Technical College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
TOTALS	58	8	1	59	10	...	787	42	3	2	904	60	3	802	42	3	3	...	3	...	...	1823

TABLE 14

ALL-T-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

CASES ADMITTED, CASES DISCHARGED AND DEATHS.

DURING EACH WEEK FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1923.

[illegible]

* Proved to be Tubercular Meningitis.

† Died from Tubercular Meningitis.

‡ Includes 1 Diphtheria "Carrier."

TABLE 15

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL,
1897 to 1923.

Year	Total No. of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
		Notifica- tions	Percent- age of Removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of Removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of Removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases	Fatality per cent. Home Nursed cases
1897	185	192	73.4	57	63.1	* 25	12.0	66.6 (3 cases)	22.7
1898	145	71	71.8	38	67.5	*112	57.1	12.5	54.1
1899	128	46	69.5	73	89.0	* 33	78.7	26.9	100.0
1900	265	258	61.1	53	73.5	120	58.0	3.0	14.5
1901	347	382	57.3	75	85.3	181	34.2	5.0	13.0
1902	320	371	56.8	44	65.9	145	43.4	3.2	5.1
1903	267	268	76.4	33	66.6	78	44.7	2.4	18.6
1904	288	259	84.1	21	71.4	92	59.7	1.7	19.4
1905	217	136	86.0	24	79.1	110	69.0	2.5	26.4
1906	391	264	84.0	38	86.8	170	78.2	3.7	18.9
1907	459	572	66.0	21	80.9	103	56.3	10.3	17.7
1908	388	437	69.7	47	78.7	80	57.5	15.2	23.5
1909	347	365	73.1	25	80.0	89	58.4	11.5	13.5
1910	313	293	77.4	27	77.7	103	62.1	6.2	12.8
1911	366	482	62.0	23	82.6	73	64.3	6.3	11.5
1912	445	534	74.3	23	78.2	49	61.2	13.3	26.3
1913	501	822	51.3	28	89.1	73	63.0	8.7	18.5
1914	517	709	62.6	10	70.0	97	71.1	11.6	17.8
1915	238	207	77.7	14	57.1	95	65.2	10.0	18.2
1916	273	218	70.6	14	64.3	131	77.1	6.9	20.0
1917	130	101	82.2	3	66.6	46	76.1	8.6	9.0
1918	95	82	74.4	4	100.0	30	70.0	...	11.1
1919	350	421	56.9	8	87.5	52	59.6	9.7	5.0
1920	414	373	68.6	10	80.0	248	53.6	9.7	7.8
1921	493	839	38.4	11	72.7	220	65.0	4.2	5.3
1922	333	283	70.3	6	100.0	148	63.6	13.4	9.1
1923	228	129	83.7	6	83.3	81	80.3	4.6	18.8

† Tuberculosis cases excluded.

* Diphtheria only.

TABLE 16

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL and SANATORIUM.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 10 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groceries ...	558 14 1	543 16 5	661 7 1	703 15 8	621 7 4	764 8 1	835 2 9	712 1 6	563 0 3	503 12 8
Meat and Fish ...	346 6 1	350 18 5	427 19 6	618 4 7	663 16 2	690 0 3	724 7 6	743 15 9	589 9 8	457 7 4
Vegetables and Fruit ...	40 12 8	34 8 11	76 2 3	41 14 10	32 5 2	47 4 0	83 14 10	47 0 3	37 0 6	39 12 3
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	387 13 11	355 19 7	395 13 3	388 0 6	538 2 5	751 5 7	605 6 7	514 18 4	271 15 4	218 0 4
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	2 10 6	2 15 2	1 17 8	2 19 1	3 3 4	1 1 0	6 3 9	0 8 0	5 5 6	3 14 0
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc. ...	189 12 11	134 7 7	128 15 8	130 5 0	129 17 9	228 9 7	337 5 3	247 2 9	168 3 8	80 16 4
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc. ...	121 4 6	94 0 3	102 19 10	107 18 7	145 0 9	150 8 4	145 14 2	150 12 1	132 16 9	129 17 3
Ironmongery ...	40 16 10	32 11 0	42 16 0	58 13 9	41 13 10	57 19 2	103 5 1	61 0 6	20 9 10	17 17 11
Crockery ...	89 16 1	108 1 3	210 17 10	133 9 7	317 5 9	244 2 10	234 19 7	218 19 4	167 2 5	108 6 2
Drapery and Uniforms ...	179 12 8	12 13 10	87 12 6	66 16 10	36 2 0	259 2 1	497 1 9	256 0 0	175 14 9	197 6 7
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc. ...	32 5 9	24 13 11	13 6 4	18 5 1	24 14 0	34 4 7	50 7 3	49 13 11	27 17 6	12 7 4
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baskets and Brushes ...	420 10 11	374 18 7	195 18 2	236 7 5	220 5 2	843 14 3	727 14 9	1882 9 10	408 8 6	320 3 4
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	53 19 1	18 8 0	15 15 2	24 2 7	19 13 11	60 5 10	99 15 7	37 19 7	47 0 0	56 6 3
Ground Expenses ...	21 0 9	1 5 6	5 6 8	6 0 11	11 12 2	68 3 3	154 6 2	155 8 7	83 18 11	83 10 1
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling ...	351 3 5	428 7 8	468 7 10	439 15 4	461 0 6	586 19 3	695 9 5	608 10 3	381 9 2	451 2 11
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	254 7 1	221 13 4	232 16 4	238 16 9	220 18 2	299 14 9	241 7 5	493 1 9	226 14 10	198 0 0
Electricity ...	45 0 1	34 17 10	32 4 6	42 5 11	43 4 9	54 3 0	60 16 9	70 18 10	62 16 7	36 9 7
Gas ...	87 17 0	74 2 1	86 10 1	66 14 7	48 3 11	49 15 9	62 1 11	57 4 3	47 0 7	53 16 4
Water ...	54 12 3	78 0 11	63 9 3	69 19 3	76 12 3	85 13 3	132 0 7	203 5 6	208 1 5	166 6 2
Rates and Insurance ...	10 5 0	10 5 0	11 5 0	0 10 6	2 11 11	1 3 0	19 14 1	8 5 9	1 19 6	18 3 4
Telephone Charges ...	14 7 6	3 12 0	10 16 10	7 9 3	11 9 5	20 2 0	35 1 11	29 10 11	11 16 5	12 1 1
Sundries ...	9 18 1	7 9 2	10 16 10	7 9 3	11 9 5	20 2 0	35 1 11	29 10 11	11 16 5	12 1 1
Disbursements ...	630 11 1	610 10 11	587 16 3	539 17 6	579 10 4	817 4 3	963 18 5	1095 7 0	1036 13 0	881 11 7
Salaries { Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses... Domestic and Grounds	605 3 9	625 4 5	648 2 2	722 13 1	930 5 0	1117 10 8	1309 5 8	1318 3 2	1057 3 8	1039 0 8
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	308 13 7	1317 10 10	1357 3 9	1322 0 7	1149 1 4	1162 3 9	954 13 3	946 6 9	799 4 10	626 0 2
Sana- / Preparing Building, Fixtures, etc. torium / Furnishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allowances, N. H. & Unemployment Insur	30 16 0	43 13 3	45 12 2	48 17 3	38 3 11	13 8 10	50 16 7	65 14 8	42 6 1	27 7 4
TOTALS ...	5897 11 7	5544 5 10	5910 12 1	6035 14 5	6366 1 3	8408 7 4	9130 11 0	9973 19 3	6573 9 8	5738 17 0
RECEIPTS ...	1592 5 10	1751 13 7	1973 18 1	1640 16 8	1687 6 8	1087 2 6	†2046 2 6	353 11 7	354 0 3	258 9 3
No. of Patients treated ...	555	355	305	199	209	435	409	519	260	183

* Sanatorium closed Nov., 1919.

† Includes £1750 Insurance recovered.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Copy of Return to the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1923, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with comparative figures for previous two years.

	Year ended 31st Dec. 1923		Year ended 31st Dec., 1922		Year ended 31st Dec., 1921	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. The Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—						
Suffering from Syphilis ..	117	41	168	51	180	38
" " Soft Chancre ..	36	—	25	—	14	—
" " Gonorrhœa ..	156	13	166	18	172	13
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ..	35	19	26	24	15	—
Total ..	344	73	379	93	381	51
2. Number of patients discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for :—						
Syphilis ..	14	3	15	3	7	1
Soft Chancre ..	8	—	9	3	10	—
Gonorrhœa ..	22	3	22	5	9	3
Non-Venereal ..	9	—	8	1	—	—
Total ..	53	6	54	12	26	4
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from :—						
Syphilis ..	55	39	48	18	22	2
Soft Chancre ..	9	—	5	—	6	—
Gonorrhœa ..	63	18	42	13	20	9
Non-Venereal ..	9	3	—	—	—	—
Total ..	136	60	95	31	48	11
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from :—						
Syphilis ..	1732	1023	1923	731	2170	729
Soft Chancre ..	124	—	153	—	75	—
Gonorrhœa ..	1388	234	1491	145	1019	188
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease ..	117	69	81	78	33	—
Total ..	3361	1326	3648	954	3297	917
5. Aggregate Number of "In Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from :—						
Syphilis ..	188	90	248	147	326	111
Gonorrhœa ..	201	89	263	76	105	82
Total ..	389	179	511	223	431	193
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzol Compounds ..	206	113	235	54	303	107
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given :—						
Name of Drug, N.A.R., dose ..	8	—	—	1	—	—
".01 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—
".02 ..	—	—	—	—	—	3
".03 ..	—	—	—	—	—	9
".05 ..	—	11	—	2	—	4
".1 ..	8	20	1	6	—	—
".15 ..	7	—	—	—	—	—
".18 ..	3	—	—	—	—	7
".2 ..	16	30	—	26	—	25
".3 ..	91	102	83	50	41	—
".36 ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
".4 ..	—	—	—	9	6	—
".45 ..	210	266	266	194	263	260
".5 ..	2	7	16	31	1	9
".6 ..	295	14	447	5	660	10
Total ..	638	458	813	326	971	327
8. Examinations of Pathological material :—						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number :—						
For detection of Spirochaetes ..	117	7	130	10	140	12
" " Gonococci ..	440	95	475	96	361	64
For Wassermann Reaction ..	485	181	587	170	511	146
Others ..	15	10	5	1	10	2
Total ..	1057	293	1197	277	1022	224

Number of Arsenobenzol Compounds issued from Health Department during :—

1923		1922		1921	
N.A.B.	Galyt.	N.A.B.	Galyt.	N.A.B.	Galyt.
6 of .15		4 of .15		6 of .15	
20 .3		30 .3		28 .3	
68 .45	14 of .30	60 .45	Nil	92 .45	Nil
101 .6		62 .6		111 .6	
195	14	156		237	

TABLE 18
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK.
2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS : *		
Want of cleanliness	57	57
Want of ventilation	5	5
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...
Other nuisances	10	10
Sanitary accommodation {	11	11
	8	8
	6	6
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :		
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100)	48	48
Other offences— (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report) ... ..	...	...
Total	145	145

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

TABLE 18—continued

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107										Outwork in Unwhole- some Premises, Section 108		Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110	
	Lists received from Employers			Prosecutions			Prosecutions		Instances		Orders made (S. 110)		Prosecutions 109, 110	
	Sending twice in the year		Sending once in the year		Out-workers		Failure to keep or permit inspection of lists		Instances served		Prosecutions		Instances	
	Lists		Lists		Cont'ctors		Cont'ctors		Instances		Prosecutions		Instances	
	Out-workers		Out-workers		Workmen		Workmen		Instances		Prosecutions		Instances	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—	42	...	121	7	...	13	67	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
(1) Tailoring ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Knitting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Oilskin Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	42	...	121	7	...	13	67	...	...	2	2	...	...	...

Defaulters both in February and July—1.

Defaulters in February only—2.

Defaulters in July only 4.

Total Defaulters—7.

Total Defaults—8.

TABLE 18—*continued.*

4A.—OUT-WORKERS' PREMISES.

Class of Trade	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered	No. of Notices served
Tailoring	72	208	30	2	1
Knitting	1	1	...	...	...
Oilskin Making	1	1	...	...	...
Umbrella Making and Repairing ...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	75	210	30	2	1

4B. —WORKPLACES.

Class of Trade	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered	No. of Notices served
Building and Supply Stores ...	3	3	...	...	...
Fish Frying	22	1774	4	7	5
Faggot and Tripe Boiling ...	1	33	1	1	1
Fruit Distributing	1	1	...	...	...
Hairdressing Saloons	40	1	...	...	...
Lime Kilns	1	...	...	...	...
Mews and Stables	2	...	...	...	...
Oil and Grease Works	5	5	...	...	...
Onion Stores	1	8	1	...	...
Petrol Distributing	1	4	1	1	1
Stationers (Wholesale)	1	...	...	...	...
Restaurants (Kitchens)	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	79	1829	7	9	7

TABLE 18—continued.

4c.—WORKSHOPS on Register at end of 1923.

(Section 131 F. & W. Act, 1901).

Class of Trade	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nutances discovered	No. of Notices served
Adamant Works ..	4	5	1	..	..
Art Needlework ..	2	1	..	..	..
Bakehouses ..	74	582	95	48	42
Basket Making ..	5	6	..	..	..
Bedding Making ..	1	2	..	..	..
Blacksmiths ..	15	40	7	2	2
Boat Building ..	3	2	..	..	..
Book-binding ..	1	1	..	..	..
Boot and Floor Polish Making ..	1	2	17	3	2
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing ..	72	57	8	3	2
Botanical Breweries ..	4	3	..	..	..
Bottling Stores ..	1	5	2	3	1
Brass Foundry ..	1	..	..	..	..
Bronze and Nickel Plating ..	1	2	..	..	..
Cannet Making and Upholstering ..	37	58	18	6	5
Carpentry and Joinery ..	46	57	1	1	1
Carriage Building and Wheelwrights ..	13	23	3	1	1
Coffin Making ..	3	6	..	..	..
Coopers ..	1	..	..	..	..
Copper Smithies ..	1	5	..	..	..
Curb (Cement) Manufacturing ..	1	2	..	..	..
Cycle Building and Repairing ..	20	29	..	..	..
Dentistry (Mechanical) ..	15	3	..	..	..
Dress and Mantle Making ..	75	164	42	..	..
Dyeing and Cleaning ..	1	5	2	..	..
Engineering, Electrical ..	1	3	..	..	..
Engraving (Metal) ..	1	1	..	..	..
Firelighters Making ..	1	..	..	..	..
Firewood Cutting ..	5	12	1	..	..
Fish Curing ..	2	15	..	..	..
French Polishing ..	2	1	..	..	..
Gun Smithies ..	1	1	..	..	..
Hide and Skin Market ..	1	1	2	..	..
Iron and Wire Workers ..	3	2	..	..	..
Lath Rendering, Helve and Ladder Making ..	3	4	..	..	..
Laundries (Hand) ..	8	33	12	4	3
Leather Dressing ..	1	2	..	..	..
Lock-up Shop ..	1	..	..	..	..
Millinery ..	44	103	26	3	8
Model Cast Making ..	1	..	..	..	..
Motor Repairing ..	31	47	22	1	1
Musical Instrument Repairing ..	2	3	..	..	..
Newsagents ..	1	2	..	..	..
Packing (including Dry Salting) ..	1	7	..	..	..
Paint Improving ..	2	..	..	..	..
Paper Sorting ..	1	..	..	..	..
Pattern Makers ..	1	3	..	..	..
Paving (Mosaic Floor) Making ..	1	9	6	2	2
Perambulator Repairing ..	1	1	..	..	..
Photographers ..	7	23	5	1	1
Picture Framing ..	12	8	..	..	..
Plumbing ..	19	15	..	..	..
Plug & Bone Sorting (incl. Marine Stores) ..	5	112	3	4	4
Saddlery ..	4	10	..	..	..
Sack Sorting ..	1	1	..	..	..
Sail, Blind and Tent Making ..	2	3	..	..	..
Sculpturing and Stone Dressing ..	10	18	3	1	1
Sewing Machine Repairing ..	1	1	..	..	..
Sheet Metal Workers ..	2	2	..	..	..
Signwriting, Painting and Glazing ..	9	6	..	..	..
Sugar Boiling ..	3	32	8	5	4
Tailoring ..	37	234	75	27	16
Taxidermist ..	1	1	..	..	..
Tin Smithies ..	7	13	..	..	..
Toy Making ..	1	1	..	..	..
Umbrella Making and Repairing ..	3	4	..	..	..
Vulcanizing ..	1	1	..	..	..
Wagon (Railway) Repairing ..	2	6	2	..	..
Watchmaking and Repairing ..	18	31	2	..	..
Weighting Machine Repairing ..	1	6	..	..	..
Welding, Electric ..	1	2	..	..	..
Wood Carving and Turning ..	1	3	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	660	1846	363	117	92

TABLE 18—*continued.*

4D.—FACTORIES.

Class of Trade	No. on Register	No. o Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered	No. of Notices served
Aerated and Mineral Water Factory ...	8	1	...	...	...
Bedding Manufacturing ...	2	1	...	2	1
Book-binding ...	1	...	...	...	...
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing ...	12	5	...	...	...
Bottling Stores ...	5	10	2	...	...
Brass Foundries ...	1	1	2	...	...
Bronze and Nickel Plating ...	4	1	...	...	...
Brush Making ...	1	2	...	...	...
Cabinet Making and Upholstering ...	4	3	...	...	...
Carpentry and Joinery ...	20	3	...	...	...
Carriage Building ...	5	5	...	...	...
Chaff Cutting ...	2	...	...	...	...
Chemical Works ...	1	1	...	...	...
Clothing Manufacturing ...	2	1	8	...	...
Coal Gas Making... ..	1	...	...	3	1
Copper Smithies ...	1	...	...	...	...
Corn and Flour Mills ...	3	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Cleaning ...	1	1	...	...	...
Electrical Engineering ...	3	5	...	3	1
Engineering Works and Iron Foundries	4	...	...	...	...
Firewood Cutting ...	14	2	...	...	...
Fuel Works (Patent) ...	1	...	...	...	...
Glass Grinding ...	1	1	...	...	...
Helve, Ladder and Barrow Making	1	...	...	...	...
Iron and Wire Workers ...	4	1	...	...	...
Laundries ...	3	10	2	3	2
Leather Factory ...	2	...	...	...	...
Mortar Works ...	1	...	...	...	...
Motor Engineering, etc. ...	1	6	...	...	...
Oil and Grease Works ...	1	1	...	...	...
Oilskin Making ...	1	...	...	...	...
Optician & Surveying Instrum't repairing	5	...	...	...	...
Pattern Making ...	1	...	...	...	...
Potteries ...	1	...	...	...	...
Printing ...	7	12	4	2	2
Railway Key Making ...	1	1	...	...	...
Railway Extension Works ...	1	...	...	...	...
Rivet Manufacturing ...	1	1	1	2	1
Rubber Works ...	1	...	...	...	...
Sail, Blind and Tent Making ...	2	...	...	...	...
Sculptoring and Stone Dressing ...	3	...	...	...	...
Ship Building and Repairing ...	2	...	...	...	...
Slate Enamelling... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Smithies (General) ...	2	1	...	1	1
Tailoring	1	...	...	...	...
Tile (Patent Roof) Making ...	1	...	...	...	...
Timber Yards and Saw Mills ...	3	9	1	1	1
Tube Works ...	1	1	...	...	...
Wood Carving and Turning...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	147	86	20	17	10

TABLE 18—*continued*.
5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	No. 2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133, 1901)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5, 1901)	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector</div> <div> <div>...</div> <div>19</div> </div> </div>
	<div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</div> <div>8</div> </div>
Other (Notices from Factory Inspector of new Workshops)	... 15
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	... ..
In use at end of year	... ..

TABLE 19
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND
REGISTERED PREMISES.

Class of Premises	No. of Cases								Totals
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Chicken Pox	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
Workshops—									
Plumbing ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Frying ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Restaurants ...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	...	...	1
Totals for Workshops	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Common Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	3‡	1	...	2*	4*	...	...	10
Midwives ...	1*	2‡	...	...	...	...	5	8	16
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Sub-let Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	...	1
Totals ...	1	6	1	3	6	5	5	8	35

Cases excepting those marked * were removed to Hospital

† 1 Case removed to own home at Portskewett

‡ Includes 1 Diphtheria "Carrier"

TABLE 20.

NUISANCES DISCOVERED IN WORKSHOPS, ETC., AND REMEDIED, 1923.

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES	WORKSHOPS PROPER																Out-Workers		Factories	Total				
	Bakehouses	Blacksmiths	Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing	Boot and Floor Polish Making	Bottling Stores	Cabinet Making and Upholstering	Carpentry	Laundries (Hand)	Motor Garage	Millinery	Photography	Rag and Bone Sorting	Sculpturing and Stone Dressing	Sugar Boiling	Tailoring	Paving Mosaic Tile Making	Lock-up Shop	Wheelwrights			Tailoring		Total	
																					Tailoring	Outworkers		
Accumulation of Refuse ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Drains—																								
Defective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absence of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary Conveniences—																								
So foul as to be a nuisance	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
Choked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
So defective as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Improperly situated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Improper type ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Defective or without flushing cistern	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Accommodation, without	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Walls dirty, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Dilapidated buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Roofs—																								
Defective or guttering or downpipes defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks—																								
Without under Water Tap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Waste pipe ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Workshop—																								
Chimney dilapidated (dangerous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interior dilapidations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In a dirty and insanitary state	29	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58
Utensils dirty or defective	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improperly used in contravention of law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infected with rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors undrained or dilapidated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ventilator defective or absent	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Yard—																								
Dilapidated and insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
TOTALS ...	48	2	3	3	3	6	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	5	27	2	2	2	1	2	2	9	17	145

TABLE 21.
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

A.—Showing amount condemned of the various kinds of food from stated causes.

(Weight given in lbs.)

Description	Decomposition	Tuberculosis	Inflammation and "Chills"	Blood Poisoning and Abscesses	Fluke Disease and Dropsy	Emaciation	Accidents and Natural Death	Actinomycosis	Other Causes	All Causes
Beef and Veal—										
Whole Carcases ...	294	7220	...	861	732	4593	1902	...	1040	17042
Parts of Carcases ...	4006	2137	163	130	253	700	3094½	3882	276	14641½
Organs ...	186	487	95	214	...	...	...	54	...	1036
Mutton and Lamb—										
Whole Carcases ...	49	...	...	72	399	42	548	...	...	1110
Parts of Carcases ...	...	...	...	22	...	...	90	...	16	128
Organs ...	476	...	10	...	58	...	...	...	3	547
Pork and Bacon—										
Whole Carcases ...	...	80	...	380	116	44	268	...	72	960
Parts of Carcases ...	289	...	26	55	...	...	20	40	50	480
Organs ...	18	36	32½	...	...	...	...	...	...	86½
Tinned Goods—										
Meat ...	2313½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2313½
Fish ...	201½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201½
Fruit ...	1069¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1069¼
Milk ...	1547¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1547¾
Tomatoes ...	72½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72½
Rabbits ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Other Foods—										
Fish ...	8127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8127
Shellfish ...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Eggs ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Liquid Eggs ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Sausages ...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Rabbits ...	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
Turkeys ...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	132
Geese ...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	62
Cherries ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Vegetables ...	2240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2240
Peas ...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Chioken ...	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28½
Total	21742½	9960	326½	1734	1558	5973	5922½	3976	1457	52649½

TABLE 21—*continued*.

B.—Showing amount of all kinds of food condemned from stated causes during each of the four quarters of the year.

(Weight given in lbs.)

CAUSE				1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year
Decomposition	...	...	...	5704	4839 $\frac{1}{4}$	7208 $\frac{1}{8}$	3990 $\frac{3}{4}$	21742 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3730	2291	1080	2859	9960
Inflammation and " Chills "	...	...	...	10	3	215	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	326 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blood Poisoning and Abscesses	...	...	...	...	446	...	1288	1734
Fluke Disease and Dropsy	...	...	...	28	347	59	1124	1558
Emaciation	...	...	...	770	906	110	4187	5973
Accidents and Natural Death	...	...	...	454 $\frac{1}{2}$	220	74	5174	5922 $\frac{1}{2}$
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	2341	910	280	445	3976
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	36	290	1131	1457
All Causes	...	...	...	13037 $\frac{1}{2}$	9998 $\frac{1}{4}$	9316 $\frac{1}{8}$	20297 $\frac{1}{4}$	52649 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE 21—continued.

Class of Premises	Beef and Veal	Mutton & Lamb	Pork and Bacon	Tinned Meat	Tinned Fish	Tinned Fruit	Tinned Milk	Tinned Tomatoes	Tinned Rabbit	Fish	Shellfish	Poultry	Sausages	Rabbits	Vegetables	Peas	Cherries	Liquid Eggs	All kinds in lbs.
Public Slaughterhouse ...	24413	946	1093½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26452½
Private Slaughterhouse	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Provision Market ...	3664½	16	40	90	84	...	...	...	...	464	...	90½	68	218	...	...	...	...	4735
G.W.R. Station or Depot	100	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4908	114	...	...	...	...	196	...	...	5378
Ice Stores ...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	412
Other Premises ...	4174	763	313	2223½	117½	1069½	1547½	72½	26	2755	...	132	24	24	2240	40	...	70	15591½
Whole Town ...	32719½	1785	1526½	2313½	201½	1069½	1547½	72½	26	8127	114	222½	92	242	2240	196	40	114	52649½

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1923.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

Week ending	Mean Reading of Barometer	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches Alltyn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Minutes	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
Jan. 6	29.833	47.7	37.7	10.0	42.4	41.4	92.0	41.6	46.0	1.54	17.47	55.13
13	29.966	48.4	37.6	10.8	41.9	40.6	89.0	41.2	45.9	.51	20.11	56.33
20	30.389	48.9	38.9	10.0	41.6	40.1	87.5	41.4	45.1	.11	13.27	58.22
27	30.514	49.1	40.1	9.0	43.0	41.3	86.5	41.0	45.0	.01	13.56	60.34
Feb. 3	30.090	51.0	46.0	5.0	48.1	47.0	91.5	46.1	45.6	.85	5.13	63.07
10	29.387	49.5	39.1	10.4	41.9	41.1	94.0	45.0	46.0	1.82	22.28	65.50
17	29.886	47.7	39.0	8.7	41.4	40.9	96.0	44.6	46.0	2.31	9.52	68.51
24	29.291	48.0	37.0	11.0	40.3	39.3	92.0	42.7	46.0	1.79	15.31	71.56
Mar. 3	29.188	51.1	42.4	8.7	44.4	42.9	87.5	44.9	46.0	2.41	26.55	75.06
10	29.939	49.7	39.0	10.7	41.0	39.4	87.0	44.3	46.0	.26	33.34	78.18
17	30.194	47.7	39.0	8.7	41.0	39.4	87.0	43.9	46.0	.30	10.43	81.32
24	30.036	50.7	39.1	11.6	41.6	40.6	92.0	44.1	46.0	.18	26.59	84.46
31	30.030	58.0	42.3	15.7	47.4	45.9	88.5	47.7	46.1	.51	27.18	88.00
Apr. 7	29.849	57.0	44.4	12.6	46.0	45.3	94.5	49.1	47.1	.50	19.54	91.13
14	29.519	53.8	39.1	14.7	44.3	43.0	89.0	47.3	48.0	1.06	26.27	94.23
21	29.770	51.3	40.6	10.7	43.0	41.0	84.0	47.4	48.0	.36	19.34	97.31
28	29.722	53.4	38.0	15.4	43.4	41.4	84.0	46.9	48.0	1.16	48.32	101.35
May 5	30.038	64.4	47.7	16.7	51.9	51.1	94.0	51.9	48.1	.47	33.00	103.30
12	29.813	59.0	41.1	17.9	46.0	43.3	80.0	53.0	49.7	.31	55.44	106.16
19	29.833	53.1	42.0	11.1	46.4	44.3	84.5	49.4	50.0	.76	48.02	108.51
26	29.949	57.6	45.0	12.6	49.6	47.6	86.0	51.7	50.0	.51	29.00	111.05
June 2	30.150	57.3	44.0	13.3	47.0	45.6	89.0	51.4	50.0	.22	28.55	113.01
9	30.036	63.9	49.9	14.0	53.0	50.4	82.0	54.3	50.7	.48	32.02	114.28
16	30.174	61.0	48.0	13.0	53.9	50.9	86.0	55.6	51.7	.35	42.57	115.28
23	30.202	66.3	50.9	15.4	58.0	55.0	82.0	56.4	52.4	...	47.22	115.55
30	30.153	68.4	49.6	18.8	57.0	54.4	83.5	60.3	53.9	.06	33.17	115.49
July 7	30.035	73.0	58.1	14.9	62.4	59.3	81.5	62.9	55.0	.07	37.13	115.07
14	30.103	82.4	61.3	21.1	66.3	63.3	83.0	69.6	57.1	.12	46.00	113.52
21	30.040	70.0	56.3	13.7	60.7	58.0	83.5	65.1	59.0	.24	39.27	112.15
28	29.899	68.3	54.7	13.6	58.4	56.1	85.5	63.7	59.0	.87	39.28	110.40
Aug. 4	29.801	67.1	51.3	15.8	58.0	55.9	85.5	60.9	59.0	1.03	53.00	107.47
11	32.116	74.7	55.0	19.7	60.9	57.9	82.0	63.3	59.0	...	60.22	105.10
18	30.003	70.7	55.3	15.4	57.1	56.3	94.0	64.6	59.6	.21	46.29	102.23
25	29.725	64.6	52.4	12.1	56.0	54.6	90.0	60.9	59.7	2.27	28.33	99.25
Sept. 1	29.776	62.6	48.6	14.0	50.9	49.1	88.0	57.4	58.7	1.76	37.25	96.22
8	30.292	65.1	46.7	18.4	54.0	52.4	89.0	56.7	57.1	.23	55.05	93.17
15	29.842	63.1	48.9	14.2	52.7	51.3	90.0	57.6	57.4	.39	29.19	89.06
22	29.672	57.8	46.4	11.4	51.7	50.0	88.5	54.4	57.0	1.70	35.13	86.56
29	30.060	61.8	52.4	9.4	56.7	54.7	87.0	54.7	56.0	.75	24.10	83.45
Oct. 6	29.948	59.4	44.1	15.3	50.0	48.3	88.5	55.4	56.3	.56	21.30	80.33
13	29.696	57.8	47.1	10.7	51.7	50.6	92.5	53.7	55.1	1.57	16.28	77.22
20	29.932	55.7	43.4	12.3	48.6	47.0	88.0	50.0	54.3	.65	25.18	74.12
27	29.130	56.1	45.3	10.8	48.4	47.3	91.5	50.6	53.3	3.12	28.42	71.07
Nov. 3	29.979	55.4	44.0	11.4	47.3	45.7	88.0	50.4	53.0	.55	22.16	68.05
10	29.780	47.6	33.3	14.3	37.6	36.4	89.0	45.6	51.7	.60	30.47	65.10
17	29.519	48.7	37.0	11.7	39.6	38.3	91.0	42.6	50.1	3.32	25.21	62.28
24	29.780	46.1	31.6	14.5	34.3	33.7	93.0	39.9	48.6	.03	25.38	60.01
Dec. 1	29.825	41.4	29.5	11.9	33.1	32.7	94.5	36.7	47.1	.94	8.56	57.53
8	29.519	41.4	34.7	9.7	38.9	37.9	91.5	38.4	45.3	1.24	15.14	56.14
15	30.319	46.3	37.9	8.4	41.9	40.9	92.0	40.7	45.0	.13	9.27	55.01
22	30.214	49.9	38.0	11.9	43.0	40.4	80.5	41.4	45.0	.04	17.46	54.25
29	29.849	50.3	34.2	16.1	40.3	39.4	93.0	42.0	45.0	1.26	8.58	54.26
										42.49		

TABLE 23.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1923.

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered for which Notices were served	No. of Notices served
Registered Premises—					
Common Lodging Houses ...	13	772	87	8	7
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	35	607	18	6	4
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	32	328	292	17	11
Cowsheds ...	68	255	17	2	2
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	836	15	...	...
Private Slaughter Houses ...	3	517	10	...	...
Bakehouses ...	74	582	95	48	42
Dairies ...	2	14	...	...	...
Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk ...	106	894	43	6	3
Workshops (exclusive of Bakehouses) ...	586	1264	268	69	50
Workplaces ...	79	1829	7	9	7
Outworkers ...	75	210	30	2	1
Factories ...	147	86	20	17	10
Midwives' Premises ...	42	119	43	...	...
Total ...	1263	8313	945	184	137
Other Premises—					
Private Houses ...	1186	2961	1142	597	...
Do. Systematic Inspection) ...	2	6	76	20	...
Do. Flushing Cisterns) ...	817	2122	607	611	...
Re Cleanliness of Property after Renovation ...	1922	543	168	104	...
Repair of Drains (notice by Builder <i>re</i> S. 7 N.C. Act, 1906) ...	38	49	...	...	...
Re Repairs P.H.I. ...	59	87	...	...	...
Rats and Mice Act ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent Restrictions Act ...	...	...	1	2	...
Schools (Public and Private) ...	6	1	...	...	...
Hotels, Restaurants and Public Buildings ...	233	95	20	11	...
Stables (not Workplaces) ...	399	45	22	18	...
Vans and Tents ...	498	50	16	16	...
Blind Persons ...	116	16	...	...	...
Rubbish Tips and Open Spaces ...	40	9	1	1	...
Back Lanes ...	79	2	2	2	...
Infectious Disease Enquiries ...	1171	994	10	5	...
Houses re Infectious Diseases ...	40	19	...	...	...
Birth Enquiries and Expectant Mothers ...	6589	6490	...	...	...
Smoke Observations ...	8	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14203	13489	2065	1387	...
Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc.—					
Butchers' Premises ...	3101	...	...	...	...
Provision Shops ...	1676	2	...	...	...
Provision Market ...	1076	2	...	...	...
Cattle Market ...	46	...	...	...	...
Cold Storage Premises ...	1605	...	...	...	...
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	2033	3	...	...	...
G.W.R. Station ...	869	...	...	...	...
Premises where Ice Cream is Sold ...	777	34	15	13	...
Piggeries ...	533	...	2	2	...
Total ...	11716	41	17	15	...
Grand Total ...	34732	14475	2266	1539	...

Number of Complaints received ...	591
Number of Drains tested—Good ...	86
do. do. —Defective... ..	43
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital ...	204
Number of Houses Disinfected ...	511 (1139 rooms)
Number of Articles Disinfected ...	3759
Number of Articles Destroyed ..	169

TABLE 24.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1923.

SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED

[illegible]



